



ESTABLISHED 1859.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NORMANBY CHAMBERS, MELBOURNE.

Published every Saturday.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance;
commencing from any date.

Post free to every country in the world. Single copies, 4d. each.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA is included.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, published monthly at our Melbourne office, can be supplied to subscribers outside Australasia at 5s. per annum, payable in advance, and commencing at any date. Chemists interested in the drug trade and the pharmaceutical affairs of the Australasian Colonies will find a full record of all events affecting their occupation in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Single copies can be supplied at 6d. each. Application should be made by English or American subscribers to the office at 42 Cannon Street, London.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

Secretaries of societies are requested to send early information of approaching meetings.

Wednesday, November 23.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. James Mackenzie on "Practical Pharmacy."

Society of Arts at 8 P.M., Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson on "The Mercurial Air-pump."

Royal Microscopical Society, King's College, W.C., Conversazione at 8 P.M.

Thursday, November 24.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, at 9 P.M. Short papers.

Midland Counties Chemists' Association, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 8 P.M. Papers:—(1) A New Form of Percolator, by the President; (2) Note on Methylated Ether, by F. H. Alcock, F.C.S.; (3) Remarks on Dentifrices, by W. T. Elliott, F.C.S., L.D.S., and experiments by Professor Tilden, F.R.S.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds for objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." The address of the Patent Office is Southampton Buildings London, W.O.

From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," November 9 and 16, 1887.

"JONES PHOS-FERRATED FOODS AND CONDIMENTS," and design; for foodstuffs (Class 42). By V. Cornet and Alice Jones (trading as Cornet, Jones & Co, 300 Lynton Road, Bermondsey. 58,295.

"STARCH IMPROVER," and signature of depositor; for a washing and starching material. "Iron Mould Extract," and signature for the same. By W. R. Hatton, Wormwood Scrubs, Notting Hill, W. 63,080-1.

Figure of a bird feeding its young; the same, with "Mellin's Lacto-Glycose" and other wording; for medicated food. By G. Mellin, Peckham, and Titchborne Street, W. 63,588-90.

"SALINE REGAL"; for a chemical medicinal preparation. By Fritz & Co., Litherland Park, Liverpool. 63,599.

"THE NEW CURATIVE TOOTHACHE PELLETS," and figure of a bottle; for the toothache pellets. By W. Wilson, gentleman, Newman Street, W. 64,033.

"SALVE STICK," and figure of a stick in case; for medicinal applications for the skin. By T. G. Gibbons & Co, pharmaceutical chemists, 41 Market Street, Manchester. 64,285.

Figure of a female diver; for chemical substances (Class 1) By G. Davis (trading as J. W. Davis & Son, Wilmington Hull. 64,464.

"A1 BRAND," on figure of conchoidal crystal; for perfumery. By A. W. Shirley, 30 Paternoster Square, E.C. 64,721.

"HOWE'S HOUSEHOLD POLISH," on fancy label; for a furniture and leather polish. By H. E. Howe, 1 Adelaide Terrace, Northampton. 66,110.

Figure of a thistle and designation of depositors; (2) figure of a thistle; and (3) "Thistle Brand"; for substances of Class 4, including glycerine. By N. Mathieson & Co., Widnes. 61,326-8.

"LETHORION (VAPOUR CONE)," on figure of a burning cone; for insecticides. By Corry, Soper, Fowler & Co., 18 Finsbury Street, E.C. 62,957.

Figure of a packet of Cox's gelatine; for gelatine. By R. Cox (trading as J. & G. Cox), Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh. 63,466.

"WHEEN'S KENTISH CLEANSER"; for fancy soaps. By R. Wheen & Sons, Deptford Creek, S.E. 63,830.

"GUY'S FRUIT PILLS"; for a patent medicine. By Thomas Guy (trading as Guy's Tonic Company), 6 Sloane Square, Chelsea. 63,843.

"HOPE'S ENSILAGINE," on cross-shaped label; for cattle spice. By J. H. Hope, 58 Charles Street, Leicester. 64,052.

"SODDY'S BAKING-POWDER," and same, with other wording, on fancy label; for baking-powder. By B. Soddy, 243 Walworth Road, S.E. 64,462-3.

"ANDREW SAXLEHNER," and other wording, with figure of a knight, on large label; for mineral waters. By A. Saxlehner, Buda Pest. 65,082.

"BRISKME," and other wording, on label; for an alcoholic cordial. By Ramsden, Lankester & Co., Baker's Row, Farringdon Road, E.C. 65,520.

"THE TRICOPHEROUS"; for a preparation for the hair. By H. Saville (trading as H. Saville & Co.), 35 Commercial Street, Leeds. 65,731.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BIRKENHEAD.

ILLEGAL USE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.—At the Birkenhead Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Pearson, William Bruce, mineral-water engineer and manufacturer of essences, 15 Randle Street, Tranmere, was summoned at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for selling certain essences capable of being used, wholly or partially, as a beverage, or internally as a medicine, to wit, essence of sarsaparilla, ginger-beer essence, and essence of cinnamon, in the preparation of which methylated spirits and derivatives thereof had been used. The proceedings were laid under the 43rd and 44th Vic., c. 24, s. 130, and Mr. Wolfenden for the prosecution stated that for each offence a penalty was incurred of 100*l*. After explaining the nature and uses of methylated spirit, Mr. Wolfenden went on to state that the defendant commenced business in June last, at Tranmere, as a retailer of methylated spirit. The Inland Revenue officer visited the defendant's premises early in June, and from what he saw there he had reason to believe the defendant was using methylated spirit in an illegal manner. The defendant, on being questioned by the officer, admitted that he was in the habit of making methylated spirit into various kinds of essences, which were used for flavouring and giving body to temperance beverages, such as lemonade, ginger-beer, ginger ale, herb beer, &c. The defendant was warned, but he still continued to carry on his business the same as before. On July 2 last the officer purchased from the defendant a quantity of the three essences named, and each sample was found to contain methylated spirit. The Inland Revenue officer having corroborated the foregoing statement, Mr. George Naylor Stoker, analyst at Somerset House, deposed to having analysed the samples of essences submitted to him, and he found they were merely methylated spirit diluted and flavoured with the essences, which disguised the smell of the spirit. In reply to the magistrates, the witness said there had been a number of similar cases in London, but not many in the country. Mr. Wolfenden said the defendant told the officer last week that he had received an order for 15 gallons of essence from Manchester, and the officer warned him that he would be doing wrong to send it, because the loss to the revenue on that order alone would be over 11*l*. The officer had paid 24*s*. to Bruce for a little over half a gallon of essences. Testimonials received by the defendant referring to the value of his essences were submitted. In his defence, he said he took out a licence in Liverpool to enable him to sell methylated spirit, and he then gave the authorities every information as to how and for what purpose he dealt with the spirit. Most of the essences he supplied, he said, were used in the making of scents and soaps; and, although he admitted having sent some to mineral-water manufacturers, he denied that he had used the spirit in its commercial state. He explained the processes to which the spirit was submitted by him in order to purify it, and stated that in what he had done he had acted in ignorance of the law. The magistrate held that the defendant had infringed the law, and as the prosecution did not press for a heavy penalty he was fined 15*l*. and the costs (9*l*).

BIRMINGHAM.

THREE SCHOOLBOYS were charged last week with stealing a quantity of artists' materials, value 26*s*., from the shop of Messrs. Dale & Plant, oil and colour merchants, Smallbrook Street, and two of them were sentenced to six strokes of the birch.

TRANSACTIONS IN AERATED WATERS.—At the Staffordshire Assizes on November 11, Alfred Charlton, forty, was charged with stealing twelve dozen bottles of mineral waters from his employer, Mr. Charles Grove, an aerated-water manufacturer, Prince's End. The prisoner's duty was to sell the waters for cash, except in three cases where he was allowed to give credit. He had sold six dozen of the waters

in question and got the money, but reported that they had been sold to one of the parties who got credit. This was found out—hence the charge. He pleaded that it was merely a mistake, and the jury acquitted him.

UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL MEN.—An inquest was held last week by Mr. Hawkes, coroner, which was very similar to the one which we reported on October 29. In the present instance, a baby, eight weeks old, was attended by a Mr. Menzies, of 51 New John Street, West, who is an unqualified medical man. The mother paid him 3*s*. 6*d*. for his attendance and medicine. Mr. Wykes afterwards called, but not at her request, and certified that the baby died of gastric catarrh and exhaustion. In evidence Mr. Wykes stated that he had attended the baby during its "last" illness, but the coroner strongly resented the use of this expression, and said: "Do I understand that you attended this case because you knew that Mr. Menzies could not give a certificate, and that you could cover him by your licence?" Witness: "Oh, no. I have taken that practice in New John Street, West." Mr. Peet, who appeared in the interest of Wykes, informed the coroner that the practice formerly belonged to a surgeon named Hawkesford, and had been bought by Wykes. The coroner pointed out that the child had been attended by Menzies throughout his illness, and that Wykes only came in at the last moment. He considered this arrangement between the qualified and unqualified most disgraceful, and he would yet "break the neck of this fraudulent proceeding." Since the inquest Mr. Wykes has explained in a local paper that Menzies is his assistant, and although unqualified is a competent man whom he has every confidence in. He resents Mr. Hawkes's remarks and maintains his right to employ Menzies.

BRISTOL.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR A CHEMIST'S ALMANAC.—At the Bristol Police Court on November 11, Frederick Sharland, a young man, was charged on remand with having, by false pretences, obtained 6*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*. 4½*d*., and other sums of money, with intent to defraud William Henry Turner, chemist, of Tottenham, and publisher of "Turner's Almanac"; and he was also charged with forging signatures to certain orders for advertisements. Several witnesses, including Mr. T. M. Freestone, chemist, 12 Bedminster Parade, whom the witness alleged that he got orders from, stated that they did not give orders. Mr. Turner, the prosecutor, stated that he was a chemist and dentist, of Wells Road, Tottenham, and for the last twelve years he had published an almanac. He was about to publish one for 1888, and on or about September 1 the prisoner came to witness's shop and represented himself as the nephew of an old Bristol chemist. He also said he was an advertisement canvasser, and offered to canvass for witness's almanac. Witness arranged with him as to terms, and gave him order-forms. Prisoner brought in orders altogether to the number of over 100, upon which he got commission as he brought them in. Witness only knew of fourteen or fifteen genuine orders, which represented 8*l*. 15*s*. Detective Sergeant Heal stated that he charged the prisoner with forging the name of Mr. Freestone, and showed him the order, and prisoner replied, "I put 'T. M. Freestone' there for the purpose of getting the commission." At the Bedminster Police Station the prisoner admitted signing the other orders. He was committed to take his trial at the next assize. After the case was disposed of the prosecutor applied to the Bench for advice as to whether he was obliged to insert in his almanac all the advertisements for which the prisoner had received the money, and the magistrates' clerk informed him he had better apply to a solicitor.

CAMBERLEY.

THE MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.—The inquest on the bodies of Hannah and Edward Bowles, who met their deaths on September 22, was concluded on Wednesday. The first witness called was Mr. Claypole, chemist, of Yorktown, from whom the pills were obtained which Henry Bowles, now in custody, alleged that the deceased had taken. Mr. Claypole never made less than half a pound of pills at one time. They were antibilious pills, which he sold regularly in boxes of two, four, or six pills. Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's

Hospital, stated that Mr. Claypole had given him the formula for the pills, and he had also analysed them. He found calomel in the pills, but he had not found the substance in the stomachs of deceased or in the vomit. Had they taken any of these pills of Mr. Claypole's he certainly would have detected mercury after death. He had made experiments with strychnine in pills. Two pills the size of Mr. Claypole's—viz, five grains each—contained four grains of strychnine in each. Half a grain has been known to kill, but a grain is generally fatal. The only way strychnine could be given in a fatal dose without attracting the attention of the person taking it was in the form of a pill. Dr. James Joseph Pool, of Longdor, said he had attended Mrs. Bowles during her confinement in 1832. There was no fire in the house at the time, and while looking for matches he found a wide-necked ounce bottle containing white crystals, which he knew to be strychnine. Bowles used strychnine then to poison vermin. After hearing a mass of additional evidence, the Coroner expressed the opinion that the jury would be justified in returning a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Henry Bowles. A verdict to that effect was given.

DURHAM.

A CHEMIST'S LIBRARY.—On Monday last at the Durham County Court, John Hunter, chemist, Willington, sued William Shadforth, auctioneer, Durham, for the sum of 6*l.*, which he alleged was the value of some books detained by defendant. Plaintiff alleged that in November last year he sent Mr. Shadforth fifty-four volumes, chiefly medical works, to sell for him. Some time afterwards Mr. Shadforth sent him the sum of 9*s.* 7*d.*, and said that was for payment of twenty-seven of the books. Four books were returned, and the action was brought for the recovery of the value of the other twenty-three. The defence was that the whole of the books were sold, and Mr. Shadforth produced his sale-book showing this to be correct. He said the whole of the books realised 10*s.* 5*d.* He sent 9*s.* 7*d.* to plaintiff, deducting the remainder for carriage, and had no commission himself. His Honour gave judgment for defendant.

HARROGATE

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—The premises of Wilson & Son, chemists, James Street, Harrogate, were entered last Saturday afternoon by some one, who made off with a cashbox containing several cheques and about 5*l.* in gold. The cashbox was, during the afternoon, found in Leeds Road, Harrogate, and the cheques were subsequently recovered. Two assistants were in the shop at the time of the robbery.

LINCOLN.

POISONING OF HORSES has become so common in Lincolnshire that it has been necessary to form an association to put it down. It is called "The Lincolnshire Association for the Prevention of the Administration of Poisonous Drugs, &c., to Horses," and its annual meeting was held last week. Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., is president of the association. The committee submitted a good report, there being a balance of 148*l.* in hand. They had instituted several prosecutions during the year, and they stated that these showed that there still lurked a disposition amongst farm servants to continue the foolish practice which the association was established to check, and as the loss occasioned thereby was so very serious they considered that no such cases should be allowed to go unpunished. All good-minded citizens will agree with the committee.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held at the Royal Institution on November 10. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, which included the election of the various officers for the ensuing year, Mr. F. A. Brown read to the members present an interesting paper on the subject of "Trade Samples of Ferri et Ammon. Citras," a discussion following.

THE YOUNG FORGER.—John Pilcher, aged eighteen years, clerk, was brought up at the Liverpool Assizes on November 11

on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque for 136*l.* 6*s.*, with intent to defraud his employers, Messrs. Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists. The circumstances have been fully detailed in this journal. Pilcher pleaded guilty, and his counsel informed the jury that the prisoner had suffered three weeks' misery in an Arab gaol. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.—An inquest was held on November 15 on the body of George A. Flather, forty-three, a clerk, who had died from carbolic acid poisoning. Deceased suffered from a chest complaint, and was in the habit of taking hop bitters. One day last week he poured out a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in mistake for the bitters, and swallowed it. Medical assistance was called, he was taken to the hospital, and died there on Sunday.

On November 12 a Liverpool coroner's jury returned an open verdict in the case of a woman named Ellen Hughes, who was found dead in her bed on the night of November 9. Dr. Francis had been called in, and stated that death was due to the deceased having taken carbolic acid. The evidence being unreliable and scanty, the jury returned a verdict as above.

A NOVEL PEPPER ADULTERANT.—A grocer was prosecuted at the local police court, on Wednesday, for selling white pepper which, according to Dr. Campbell Brown, the analyst, was not fit for use, because it contained decomposing matter, owing probably to the berry having been steeped in urine sewage. There was no adulterant in the pepper. For the defence both Mr. Edward Davies and Dr. George Tate stated that they had failed to detect decomposing matter. Mr. Davies had not been able to detect organisms by microscopic examination, and Dr. Tate was of the opinion that the odour was due to mould. Dr. Brown was re-examined, and stated that one method for rubbing off the black husks in order to make white pepper was steeping them in cow's urine. This was done in India. The magistrates found that the pepper sold by the defendant was not what it was represented to be—viz, pure white pepper, and imposed a nominal fine of 5*s.* and costs. Notice of appeal was given.

MALTON.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE: THE WRONG BOTTLE AGAIN.—Last week we reported a case of poisoning by carbolic acid, the victim being a lady, the wife of a veterinary surgeon residing in Ross, who had the fatal dose given to her by her nurse. An exactly similar case occurred at Birdsall, near Malton, last week, also with fatal results. The circumstances were elicited at an inquest held on November 11. The deceased, Annie Foster Parke, thirty-six, was the wife of Henry Parke, Lord Middleton's farm bailiff at Birdsall. She had been recently confined, and was progressing favourably. On the 10th she asked her husband to bring some carbolic acid in to disinfect the bedroom. He did so, and left the bottle on a chest of drawers in the room. A few hours afterwards the nurse went to give Mrs. Parke some medicine, and got hold of the wrong bottle—the two being exactly alike in size and shape, but that with the acid having no label, which the other had. Mrs. Parke only took a small quantity, and found the mistake, but she died in about two hours and a half, after suffering great agony. The inquiry was resumed on Saturday and Monday. Mrs. Charter, the nurse, deposed that when she went to give Mrs. Parke her medicine she looked in the place where she had previously left the bottle, and, not finding it, she took up the one on the drawers, and poured from it a dessertspoonful and a half of carbolic acid, expecting it was medicine. Mrs. Parke died two and a half hours after the dose. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, inadvertently administered by Mrs. Charter. The Coroner cautioned Mrs. Charter against being in a hurry in administering medicine to her patients in future; also against altering the doses directed to be given by the doctor.

MANCHESTER.

THE WRONG MEN.—At the Salford Borough Court on November 11 two men, trading as the Daisy Bank Dairy Company, were prosecuted for selling milk which Mr. Carter Bell certified had been robbed of 33 per cent. of its cream,

or, as he otherwise expressively and sarcastically put it, "taking for a standard a half-starved cow, it had been robbed of at least 10 per cent. of its cream." For the defence it was proved that a man in the employment of the company was responsible for the weakness of the sample, he being in the habit of mixing skim milk with new milk contrary to orders. This evidence prevailed, and the case was dismissed.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The first ordinary monthly meeting was held in the Chemical Club-rooms at the Grand Hotel, November 9, Mr. F. Baden Benger, Vice-President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman brought forward for discussion the advisability of providing a permanent room for the library, where also the meetings of the Association could be held. The chairman was deputed to see Mr. Bell with regard to the library being removed to the rooms in which they were then assembled. Members were invited to send in to the secretary a list of any books they desired to be purchased for the library. The name of Mr. H. Wilson was mentioned as being a gentleman willing to undertake the duties of joint-secretary with Mr. W. Elborne.

PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—The first meeting of this association was held at Owens College on Thursday evening, the President (Mr. William Elborne, F.L.S.) in the chair. After the minutes were approved of, Mr. Elborne delivered an introductory address, the theme of which was the aspect of the future study of botany and pharmacognosy. He first made some remarks on study in general, and showed how the student could, by adopting the best means for securing the truth, not only advance science but himself. The study of nature—the endeavour to get a better understanding and knowledge of life—formed one common sympathetic bond of union among men of all nationalities. After referring to the importance of societies of students for the advancement of study, he urged the necessity of a proper understanding of the principles of any branch of science before its applications were gone into, and pointed out that this was as important in pharmacy as in any other branch of science. Referring more particularly to the subject of his address, after giving a comprehensive and concise sketch of the rise and development of the study of botany from the time of Pliny to the present day, Mr. Elborne remarked that the modern method of study had left the classificatory stage far behind, and that such books as "Strasburger" and "Bower and Vines" presupposed but little knowledge of systematic botany, although such works were more profitably studied by those who were fairly familiar with its main outlines as found in the usual pharmaceutical text-books. They, in fact, dealt with a different study altogether, and might be used by students who never in their lives examined a growing plant, and who could not identify the easiest *Papaveracea*. The practice involved was that of the microscope and laboratory, which he showed to be essential to attaining a proper knowledge of vegetable pharmacognosy.

MONMOUTH.

THE BOARDING OF APPRENTICES.—Mr. W. Cossens, of Monmouth, chemist and druggist, and a borough justice, on Wednesday sued Mr. J. Williams, farmer, for the sum of 10*l*, said to be due for the board and lodging of defendant's son. It was alleged that verbal negotiations had taken place between plaintiff and defendant about defendant's son being apprenticed for three years with a premium of 30*l*., to be paid 10*l*. for each year. The lad went a month on trial, and left at the end of the month. He returned in March, 1882, and in May, 1883, he for some reason again left, and plaintiff provided him with another place. Mr. Williams said the lad was not apprenticed by indenture, but they had paid 10*l*. His client held a receipt for one 5*l*. paid, but had not one for the second. Plaintiff said he had only received one 5*l*. After some discussion by his Honour and defendant's advocate, judgment was given for 9*l*., to be paid in a month.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

DR. J. CARRICK MURRAY, who for many years practised here as a physician, died at Stranraer last week, where he

removed some time ago. The deceased gentleman was a successful practitioner and a prolific writer on medical subjects. He was perhaps best known for his advocacy of snuff-taking for the prevention of bronchitis, consumption, and similar ailments, and for his ozonized snuff-mixture, which he invented for this purpose. It was mainly through his exertions that the Diseases of the Chest Hospital was founded in Newcastle in 1878.

PLYMOUTH.

SUICIDE OF A RETIRED CHEMIST.—On Friday, Nov. 11, John Singleton, a retired chemist, nearly eighty years old, committed suicide at Cattedown, near Plymouth, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had been living in a single room at Coxside for some six months, and was subject to fits of depression under certain conditions of the weather, but was otherwise very cheerful and sociable. On Friday morning he went out, his manner appearing to be much as usual, taking with him a little bag, and he was shortly after found dead on a rubble heap at Cattedown with his brains blown out and an old flint-lock pistol under him. Upon him was found an empty bottle, which had contained laudanum, and it is thought that he may have taken this before shooting himself. Nearly the whole of the right side of the head had been blown away by the force of the discharge. The deceased's body was removed to the mortuary, and an inquest was held the same day. At this his landlord stated that he believed that deceased at one time kept a chemist's shop at New Passage, and had "broken down." He only knew of him having one friend, and that was Mr. H. P. Hearder, chemist, of 24 Westwell Street, who was very kind to him.

PONTYPRIDD.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on November 13 in the shop of Mr. J. P. Jones, chemist, High Street, and damage to the extent of 20*l*. was sustained before it was got under.

RYTON.

AN UNKNOWN POISON.—On Tuesday an inquest on the body of Hannah Dinning, seventeen, was concluded. The evidence showed that deceased had recently aborted, and this inquiry was directed to ascertain if unlawful means had been used. Mrs. Benson, with whom she had been employed, said, in reply to a question by a juror, that one of her sons, Joseph, had been apprenticed to a chemist, but had been a farmer for the past six years. Dr. Smith attended deceased before her death, and described the symptoms. He was convinced that deceased had taken an irritant poison. The coroner explained that analysis did not show the presence of an irritant poison, but that was not inconsistent with the medical evidence. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to poison.

SHEFFIELD.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of Harriet Kelk, twenty-seven, a domestic servant. The Coroner explained that deceased had applied to a medical man for some medicine, which he gave her. She took some, and died suddenly. He proposed that the case should be adjourned, in order that a *post-mortem* examination might be made, to ascertain whether the girl had died naturally or from drugs or violence. This was agreed to.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—The first monthly meeting of the present session of this society was held on Wednesday evening, November 9, Mr. J. M. Furness, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected associates:—Messrs. Fallding, junior, Escell, Chatterton, Winn, Hampshire, Hooley, Hambley, W. H. Smith, Ruff, Golland, Gregory, Steer. A lecture was delivered by Mr. J. H. Worrall, F.C.S., on "The Periodic Law applied to the Study of Chemistry." The lecture was illustrated with well-executed diagrams, and was much appreciated. A short discussion ensued, which was taken part in by the chairman and Messrs. Ellinor, Chattaway, Humphrey,

and Grierson. It was announced that the next meeting would be held on November 30, when a debate would be conducted on the subject, "Is free trade in drugs desirable?"

WARWICK.

AN IRRITANT POISON was the cause of the death of John H. Gardiner, twenty-six, an agricultural labourer. It was intentionally taken owing to unpleasantness which existed between deceased and his wife. Dr. Guthrie Rankin stated at the inquest that the appearance of the internal organs of Gardiner's body were consistent with death from an irritant poison, but no evidence as to the nature of the poison was given.

YEOVIL.

THE CARNIVAL which was held in Yeovil last week gave Mr. F. R. Maggs, pharmaceutical chemist, of that town, an opportunity to treat the youngsters. The form which his hospitality took was a reception for children in fancy dress. It was a very gay and charming affair, which delighted both the children and their parents.

SCOTLAND.

CRIEFF.

POISONING CASE.—On November 10, Peter Cramb, fifty, was found lying dead in his house here, and on an investigation by a medical man it turned out that death was due to an irritant poison, self-administered.

DUNBAR.

A CURIOUS CASE was decided last week by the sheriff substitute at Linlithgow. The circumstances were that some time ago Mr. J. B. Robertson, of the Chemical Works, Dunbar, failed, and he negotiated afterwards with Mr. F. W. Anderson, solicitor, trustee on his sequestered estate, for a quantity of oil, part of the estate. Mr. Anderson maintained that these negotiations were not completed and that no contract was entered into, but Mr. Robertson asserted to the contrary, and sued Mr. Anderson for 17*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, loss and damage sustained by the contract not being completed. The sheriff substitute decided for the defendant.

EDINBURGH.

DR. WILLIAM CRAIG, the well-known lecturer on materia medica, has been elected president of the Edinburgh Botanical Society.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Amongst this year's awards of this society is a Brisbane medal to Mr. William Forgan, optician, for a paper on "Photomicrography."

ELGIN.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—This association commenced the present session on Friday November 11, when the President, Mr. A. Smith, delivered a thoughtful address, his subject being "Mental Culture," with special reference to pharmacy. Mr. Smith pointed out the necessity and benefits of associations of junior pharmacists, and instanced the results of their own efforts as a proof of the great advantages to be derived from frequent meetings. After a vote of thanks was duly accorded to the President, the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering, songs, recitations, &c., being rendered by several members. The association, which is now in its fourth session, is in a very flourishing condition, and this year an excellent syllabus has been arranged, the subjects being on the whole of a practical character. Altogether fifteen papers are promised, apart from those that are expected at the four open meetings which will be held monthly in December, January, February, and March. The association meets in Abbey Place School every Friday, at 8.15 p.m. The following are the subjects of the papers:—British Medical Plants (A. G. Wilson); Trees (T. R. A. Thompson); Agricultural Chemistry (A. Smith); Milk (J. Maver); Some Pharmaceutical Curios (A. McCulloch); Adulteration of Food (W. J. M. Ettles); Syrups (Ex-Baillie Ettles); Soaps (W. P. Roberts); Science Classes (H. Smith);

Aërated Waters (A. Smith); Perfumes (T. Brander); The Electric Telegraph (W. Jamieson); B.P. Unguenta (A. McCulloch), and communications from J. R. McKenzie and D. Mowat, both of Edinburgh.

FORFAR.

FATALITY WITH CAUSTIC POTASH.—Last week a child about three years of age, son of Mr. James Anderson, veterinary surgeon here, went into his father's smithy, and taking up a bottle containing caustic potash ate some of it, but although he swallowed none the damage done to the child's mouth was so severe that the efforts of his father and a medical man to avert death were unavailing.

GLASGOW.

LAUDANUM AND THE ROPE.—John Montgomery, fifty-two, binnacle-maker, on the evening of November 13 succeeded in obtaining from different chemists' shops about sixpennyworth of laudanum, which he swallowed. Medical assistance was obtained, and Montgomery was successfully treated. When the doctor departed and Montgomery's family went to bed, he took a rope and hanged himself on a bedpost. On this occasion there was no antidote.

STIRLING.

A CHEMIST'S MINING TRANSACTIONS.—The case of Crofts & Vickers v. Walker came before Lord Kinnear at the Court of Session on November 10 for settlement. This was an action by stockbrokers in London, to recover 600*l.* from Thomas Walker, chemist, Stirling, in respect of mining shares which pursuers had purchased for him. Early in 1884 defender wrote to Crofts to ascertain if he would advise selling 100 shares in a certain mine, and invest in other mining companies, and the pursuer replied recommending the exchange. The transaction was carried out, and the transfer was made out in the name of John Currie Walker, defender's son, a minor. Defender paid the first call of 125*l.*, but failed to meet the next, and in consequence the pursuers were called upon to pay the calls (675*l.* 5*s.*), which they compromised by a payment of 500*l.* Meanwhile they had ascertained that John Currie Walker was a minor without assets. Defender averred that pursuers induced him to enter into the transaction by a tempting promise of good prospects, and that the investment was made as a provision for his son. The case was settled privately, 100*l.* being accepted by pursuers in full payment of their claim.

NEW COMPANIES.

MOULDERS CORK COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. Object—To buy, manufacture, and to sell cork, or otherwise dispose of the same, either in Great Britain or elsewhere. Registered without special articles.

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each. Object—To promote the adoption of advanced American and other scientific methods of dental surgery; to protect the interests of dentists and the profession of dentistry; to consider all questions connected therewith; to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting the profession; to collect and circulate statistics and information in regard thereto; to act as and to appoint arbitrators for the settlement of any disputes in connection with dentistry.

R. BELL & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital, 100,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Object—To acquire the business of Robert Bell & Co., the well-known match and wax vesta manufacturers. The first directors of the company are Messrs. C. R. E. Bell, W. Tarr, J. Browne-Martin, and Edwin C. Martin.

COLLINS & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object—To take over and carry on the business of chemist and druggist, wholesale and retail, lately carried on by Mr. Martin Collins, at 124 Hebrew Road, Bromley, Lancaster. The first subscribers are:—J. Collins, Burnley, druggists' assistant, 947 shares; Miss L. Collins, Burnley, 5; Mrs. M. Collins, Burnley, 40; Miss M. A. Collins, Newbury, Berks, 5; F. Povey, Newbury, Berks, clerk, 1; H. Kimber, Newbury, dispenser, 1; Mrs. C. A. Povey, Newbury, 1. Registered without special articles.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of executive was held on Wednesday in the Society's house, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 3.30 P.M. There were present Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon, Chairman; Messrs. Paterson and Strachan, Aberdeen; Mr. J. Miller Hardie, Dundee; Messrs. Frazer and Kinninmont, Glasgow; Mr. Maben, Hawick; Mr. Watt, Haddington; Mr. Storrar, Kirkcaldy; and Messrs. Mackay, Gilmour, Ainslie, Boa, Stephenson, Mackenzie, and Nesbit, Edinburgh.

The report of the General Purposes Committee's meeting held in October was read and received. This report was of little general interest. It simply referred to the arrangements made in regard to the evening meetings and some small matters connected with the house.

A statement in regard to the attendance at the house and the use of the library was read. It showed there had been a considerable increase in the attendance, and the circulation of books from the library had largely increased; especially was this the case in regard to country members since the publication of the report of the North British Branch in May, when it was pointed out that members could have the books from Edinburgh by paying carriage one way.

In connection with the statement in regard to attendance a discussion took place regarding the use of specimens by medical and veterinary students, and those connected with the drug trade who did not subscribe to the Society. The Chairman thought it was hardly fair to subscribers that non-subscribers should have the run of the specimens, as he believed was the case at present. There were not very many medical and veterinary students who came to see the specimens, and he did not think it would be judicious to be over-stringent in regard to them so long as they were not inconvenient. He thought it tended to promote good feeling.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought they should have an introduction from a subscriber to the Society.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY said he usually asked them to get that, but he frequently found they did not know one such, and he could hardly turn them out.

Mr. BOA suggested that the favour might be granted on the same terms as a pharmaceutical student could get admission to the University Museum.

Mr. MACKAY said he thought in regard to their own non-subscribers that it would be a pity to put any restriction on the access to the specimens. He believed many apprentices used them who could ill afford to subscribe to the Society, and who otherwise would have no means of seeing specimens at all.

After some further discussion the matter was remitted to the General Purposes Committee for further consideration.

The present Board of Examiners for Scotland was unanimously nominated for re-election.

In regard to the resolution proposed by Mr. Henry and seconded by Mr. Watt, at the general meeting when the executive was elected, as to publishing the proceedings of the executive meetings, Mr. MACKENZIE asked if it were competent for such a resolution to be carried at a general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he should not have passed the resolution had he not supposed it to be competent.

Mr. WATT said he thought the competency was undoubted. The executive were elected by the Scottish members and associates in Scotland, and how were they, their constituents, to know what they were doing unless their proceedings were reported?

Mr. STORRAR said he had no objections to the proceedings being reported but he did not see any reason to make the executive responsible for their publication.

Mr. MACKENZIE expressed himself not much in favour of the motion.

Mr. PATERSON had no objections to the meetings being open to the reporters of the trade journals. He thought it very probable that few reporters would attend.

Mr. MACKAY thought it was desirable that the electors

should be informed of what they were doing. It tended to maintain their interest in the work of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that they should issue a report themselves through the secretary.

Mr. GILMOUR thought this giving the secretary unnecessary trouble.

After considerable discussion it appeared that all the members of executive were favourable to the proceedings being reported; the only difficulty seemed to be in regard to how this was to be arranged. Ultimately a motion, comprehending suggestions from Messrs. Paterson, Storrar, Stephenson, and the Chairman, was adopted to the effect that a report be sent by the assistant secretary to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and that there would be no objection to the attendance of representatives from the other trade journals if they thought fit to appear.

A letter was read from Mr. John Christison, son of the late Sir Robert Christison, saying that he had found among his father's papers an engraving of Jacob Bell and one of Jonathan Pereira. If the Society or any of its members would accept them he would hand them over with pleasure. A letter of acceptance and thanks was directed to be sent to Mr. Christison.

This was all the business of importance.

EVENING MEETING.

An evening meeting was held in the lecture hall at half-past eight o'clock. There was a good attendance, amongst those present being Mr. Daniel Frazer, Glasgow; Mr. Fisher, Dunfermline; Mr. Maben, Hawick; and Mr. Strachan, Aberdeen. Mr. Baildon, chairman of the executive, presided. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the Chairman made a few

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

After giving a welcome to the members, he said that it was pleasing and satisfactory that they were able to commence the session in good time. They would be able to have a full series of meetings this winter, and he trusted they would be of an interesting and practical character. They commenced under favourable auspices in having so distinguished a lecturer as Professor Crum Brown to open the session. The professor was known to them all, not only as a distinguished scientist, but as an honorary member of their society. He had great pleasure in introducing him.

Professor Crum Brown, on rising to deliver the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

was received with prolonged applause. He felt it to be an honour to be called upon to address the Society, with which he had an intimate connection some years ago, and which had done him honour by making him a member. There was, he said, a close relation between chemical science and pharmacy; so close was this relation that it was everywhere appreciated, and he would not dilate upon it. It was necessary for the pharmacist as well as the chemist that he should have a knowledge of well-observed facts regarding actual things, and this knowledge was best gained by combining theory with observation and practice. If he were asked to give his address a title, he would call it "Remarks on Some Chemical Theories." The title might be vague, but he hoped that his remarks would not be so. Man was a theorising animal, and felt satisfied with his theory if it agreed with the results of his observations. But new theories took the place of old ones as the modes of observation became more accurate. This was graphically shown in a historical sketch by the lecturer of various chemical theories which had been held and abandoned with the advance of science, the lesson which should be learnt from this being that we ought to make the best use of theories while we have them, just as it is our duty to use life while we have it. As sure as we are of our own mortality, so sure may we be of the mortality of our theories. Then there was the other aspect of this line of thought—viz the advancement or development of theories. Each succeeding one was more perfect than its predecessor, and so it would go on until we had grasped the principle that underlies the whole existence of things, and for which we are all striving. He did not want to digress into theology, but the idea which he wished to lay

clearly before them would be found, he thought, in the words, "Canst thou by searching find out God?" We must work along the road that leads in that direction, although we cannot expect to reach the goal. The great moving power in this direction was experiment or practical observation. The reason why the ancient Grecian philosophers made little progress in the science of nature was because they did not combine practice with theory. Their customs and habits were such that manual operations were delegated entirely to ignorant persons, and even those among them who studied art would not stoop to mix their own colours, a condition of things which, he feared, exists in our own time. The lecturer went on to speak of more recent theories of chemical science. One of the most recent developments of theory was likely to lead in a very surprising way to another form of the doctrine of the unity of matter. He referred to the periodic law of the elements, which was generally associated with the name of the famous Russian chemist, Mendeleef, but the English chemist, Newlands, deserved to have his name associated with it, and Dumas and Meyer had also claimed a share in the discovery. Broadly stated, the foundation of the theory was that all the properties of the elements could be deduced by calculation from the atomic weights. The statement was, perhaps, too broad, but it indicated the direction which the theory was likely to take, and he illustrated this by referring to the discovery of the elements Gallium and Germanium, which were found on isolation to possess the properties which were predicted of them when they were yet unknown.

Next referring to Kekule and his work as given in a paper on the constitution of compounds, published in 1858, he remarked that this paper was the beginning of a new era in chemistry. It let in new light, and led up to the synthesis of organic compounds. So we must regard theories as instruments: the more we used them the faster they wore, and it was desirable that we should be prepared for new developments, so that we may not be stranded when a change comes. There was no doubt in his mind as to the direction in which the new development would come. Chemistry was a branch of dynamics, which had various branches—such as physics, astronomy, &c.—so far developed as to admit direct mathematical treatment. In chemistry he began to see signs of change in this direction, and he was of the opinion that chemists must in the future be more highly educated in physics and mathematics, so that they might be capable of treating questions now considered to be purely chemical by mathematical methods.

In the course of his address, which lasted over an hour and a half, the lecturer was frequently applauded. Long though the address was, Dr. Brown's humour and eloquence were well infused into it, and it was greatly appreciated by the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the vote of thanks, said that it was a most fascinating and instructive address. He hoped that the time was not far distant when mathematics would constitute a part of the pharmaceutical curriculum.

Mr. DANIEL FRAZER seconded the motion. He said that he was pleased that his temporary residence in Edinburgh enabled him to be present. He had enjoyed the address thoroughly, and it was so good that he thought the professor must be a Glasgow man. (Laughter.)

Professor Crum Brown in acknowledging the vote confessed that he was half a Glasgow man.

Thereafter the members adjourned to the library and museum, where tea and coffee were served.

A DRUGGISTS' CONCERT.—The first of a series of social winter evenings of the employés of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, wholesale druggists, Bartholomew Close, E.C., assisted by a few friends, was held in the schoolroom, 181 Aldersgate Street, on Monday evening, November 14. F. H. Lescher, Esq., officiated as chairman. The Misses Lane, Griffin, Robertson, Camfield, and Toohig, and Messrs. Berger, Oppenheimer, Canner, Podmore, Owers, Grimditch, Brockies, and Fenner contributed solo songs and duets. Miss Peters accompanied throughout the evening on the pianoforte, and gave a solo performance. Mr. Berry gave solos on the violin, and recitations and readings were interspersed by Messrs. Grainger, T. H. Smith, and Prance. The evening's entertainment seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held on November 9, Mr. George Lunan, President, in the chair. After preliminary business, the Secretary (Mr. King) read the result of the competitive examination for the Association's prizes, which showed that nine candidates had entered, and that eight were examined. The awards were:—First prize (value 2*l.* 2*s.*), Mr. J. T. Grant, 17 North Bridge, marks 91 per cent.; second prize (value 12*s.* 6*d.*), Mr. John Findlay, 39 Forest Road, marks 74 per cent.; third prize (value 7*s.* 6*d.*), Mr. Thomas Conley, 38 Howe Street, marks 70 per cent. The President presented the prizes, and congratulated the winners, at the same time expressing the hope that the spirit of these competitive examinations would be well maintained by the younger members, and that all who had not secured prizes would still pursue their studies and try again.

The evening was a "short paper" one, Mr. William Duncan having made the arrangements. A physiological demonstration was given, and three papers were read, of which we give abstracts. The first was a preliminary note on

TINCTURE OF QUILLAIA SAPONARIA.

BY PETER BOA.

From past experience the author had arrived at the conclusion that an aqueous menstruum is best suited for exhausting quillaia bark. The B.P.C. Unofficial Formulary, however, prescribes rectified spirit for making the tincture which is used in the preparation of liquor picis carbonis, B.P.C. Such a tincture is, perhaps, most suitable for the purpose; but it is questionable if it is most useful generally. Lately a tincture of quillaia has been used internally. Dr. Claud Muirhead speaks highly of its usefulness in bronchitis, but it would be erroneous to suppose that he means the B.P.C. tincture. The object of the note was to show what may be used. Authorities agree that water is the best solvent of saponin, the active principle of quillaia. Gmelin states that saponin is easily soluble in water (1 and 4), more soluble in dilute than strong alcohol, insoluble in absolute alcohol. Grazer, an American pharmacist, recommends for emulsifying purposes a tincture with 3 parts of water and 1 of rectified spirit. Dr. Claud Muirhead has used with success a decoction. Mr. Collier has recommended a 1 in 5 tincture made with rectified spirit. The author had made three tinctures—(1) according to B.P.C. formula; (2) with proof spirit; and (3) with 3 parts of rectified spirit and 4 parts of water. The quantity of saponin in each of these tinctures was not directly estimated, but an approximate idea of their value was got from the persistence of the froth formed by shaking together 30 minims of the tincture with 2 oz. of water in a 6-oz. bottle. The values obtained were—No. 1, froth 1; No. 2, froth 1½; and No. 3, froth 2. A further proof of the inefficiency of No. 1 was got by treating the marc of this tincture with water. The aqueous percolate gave as good frothing results as No. 3 tincture, thus showing that the bark was not exhausted. It was found that the mares of the other tinctures were practically exhausted. Before the frothing test was applied spirit was added to the Nos. 2 and 3 mixtures in order to bring them up to the alcoholic strength of No. 1; but it was found that the alcohol had little effect upon the froth. The experiments clearly show that the weak spirit tinctures are the best, and as to the drug strength of the tincture the author thought 2 oz. to the pint quite strong enough, although 1 oz. to the pint would approximate more closely to the saponin strength of tincture of senega. Lastly, he called attention to the fact that the Unofficial Formulary does not specify what part of the bark should be used. The inner white portion is the more valuable, for the outer portion contains colouring matter principally. The colour of tincture made from the former is of a pale straw, but the latter gives a much darker tincture.

There was also read a

NOTE ON HYDROBROMIC ACID.

BY JOHN WILSON.

A sample of the acid of sp. gr. 1.385 was found to be of a yellowish colour, due to bromine. The acid contained free

sulphuric acid, and had evidently been made by the official process, distillation being carried too far. Under the influence of sunlight, a mixture of hydrobromic acid and sulphuric acid suffers decomposition, with liberation of bromine and sulphurous acid; but the sample had not been exposed to light. Excess of oxygen also liberates bromine from hydrobromic acid. In either of these theories an explanation may exist, but none was advanced by the author.

The next note was read on a

MIXTURE OF GLYCERINE AND ACACIA MUCILAGE.

BY WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Under certain conditions a mixture of the above-named fluids becomes gelatinous. The author investigated the matter, first proving the truth of the statement in "Pharmacographia" that "mucilage mixes with glycerine, and that the mixture may be evaporated to a jelly without any separation." If, however, the mucilage be carefully poured upon the surface of the glycerine so that they may not mix, in about five minutes a jelly is formed at the junction of the two liquids, which slowly falls to the bottom. Allowed to remain undisturbed for two hours, the jelly redissolves on stirring. On separating the jelly from the mixed liquids, it was found that it dissolved in water and gave the usual reactions of gum acacia. The explanation of the phenomenon which the author advanced was that the glycerine at first absorbs part of the water from the mucilage, and the gum, not having sufficient to keep it in solution, is precipitated in the form of a jelly. After a time, however, if the mixture be shaken, the glycerine and water begin to dissolve the precipitated gum. If glycerine be first diluted with 25 per cent. of water, no separation takes place on the addition of the mucilage.

MR. JOHN SHARP also gave a most interesting description of the anatomy and life history of the common leech, illustrating his subject by a number of coloured diagrams and recent dissections.

The reading of the notes gave rise to interesting discussions, in which a large number of members took part, and the contributors received the hearty thanks of the meeting.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. H. POTTS & Co., of 4 Creechurch Lane, E.C., have just issued a new price-list of shop bottles and jars with vitrified labels.

MR. WALDEMAR BOESE, having retired from the firm of H. Rasche & Co., has commenced business as a vegetable-oil and oil-seed merchant at 99 Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate, E.C., under the style of W. Boese & Co., and at 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool (in conjunction with Mr. Philip Roose), as Boese & Roose.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have produced a show card to announce their "Hazeline" of quite a new character. It is made of Lincrusta Walton, with gold letters on a green ground, and in the centre an imitation of a copper tablet is let in, on which appears a representation of the witch hazel plant. This card Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. will supply on application "to any non-cutting chemist."

BLOOD MIXTURE TRADE-MARK. — Messrs. J. Beedzler & Co. state that application was made in Mr. Justice North's Court last week, for a day to be fixed for hearing their application that the trade-mark, "Blood Mixture," should be removed from the register. His lordship was, however, not able to fix a day, and the case is not now likely to be heard before the Hilary term.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION AWARDS. — An additional and final list of awards has been published by the Committee of the American Exhibition. It includes awards to SEABURY & JOHNSON, New York, for medicated and other plasters; E. B. ESTES & SONS, New York, for turned wood goods and locked corner boxes; FELLOW'S MEDICAL MANUFACTURING Co., New York, N.Y., for a preparation of extraordinary merit in treatment of wasting diseases; W. LAWTON, Boston,

Mass, for a superior absorbent cotton; EMERSON ALBUMENOID FOOD Co., New York, N.Y., for "Albumenoid Food," a carefully and accurately prepared food for infants and invalids; FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER, New York, for "Digestive Ferments," extract pancreatis, peptonising powder, pepsin in scales, elegant, reliable, and convenient preparations for peptonising food; KEPLER MALT EXTRACT Co. (LIMITED), New York, for "Kepler's Extract of Malt," a preparation in the highest degree meritorious, a valuable substitute for cod-liver oil; JOSEPH PARKER, New Haven, Conn., for "Paper Fibre Lint," useful in dental and surgical operations; BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., New York, for Congo medicine chests, valoid fluid extracts, and hypodermic pocket cases; BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., New York, for Kepler's solution of cod-liver oil in extract of malt; JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, Philadelphia, Pa., for dialysed iron, easily assimilated, &c. The descriptions of the articles are those made officially.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

WESTON—NASH. — On November 9, at St. Mark's, Kennington, London, Henry Weston, chemist and druggist, of 16 King Street, Ramsgate, to Julia Nash, daughter of the late J. Nash, Esq., of High Street, Canterbury, Kent.

FORRET—CONOCHIE. — At 10 Middle Arthur Place, Edinburgh, on November 15, by the Rev. John T. Burton, M.A., Nicolson Street U.P. Church, John Alexander Forret, chemist, to Johanna, youngest daughter of the late John Conochie, G.P.O., Edinburgh.

PERRY—GREENSILL. — On November 15, at Alfreton Parish Church, by the Rev. W. H. Draper, Vicar, and the Rev. W. H. Cariss, Vicar of St. Gabriel, Birmingham, George Edward Perry, pharmaceutical chemist, Edgbaston, to Fannie, youngest daughter of the late Edward Greensill, Stourport.

CROFTON—TICHBORNE. — On November 8, at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. Duncan Craig, D.D., assisted by the Rev. A. W. Leet, D.D., and by the Rev. T. L. Scott, William James Crofton, M.B., Trinity College, Dublin, Army Medical Service, son of the late Rev. John Crofton, Rector of Portnashangan, county Westmeath, to Kate Dunbar, second daughter of Charles R. C. Tichborne, LL.D., Ph.D., L.A.H.I., of 15 North Great George's Street, Dublin, and Ellerslie, Sandycove.

DEATHS.

GEYGER. — On November 6 Dr. H. Alois Geyger, a well-known German chemist, died at Berlin of strychnine poisoning. The *Chemiker Zeitung* states that the deceased had been asked to dine at a friend's house that day. The host and company, after waiting a considerable time, were just about to sit down to dinner, when a letter from Mr. Geyger arrived, announcing that he was about to commit suicide, and giving an extraordinary reason for this desperate step. The German Ministry of War recently applied to Mr. Geyger for advice whether the proposed use of copper salts in dyeing bread-bags for the troops might have noxious results, and received from the chemist a reply in the negative. A short time after this a law passed through the German Reichstag in which the use of copper salts in dyeing articles employed for the preservation of food was prohibited, and Mr. Geyger believed that his reputation as a chemist was thereby indirectly assailed. He took the matter so much to heart that, after arranging all his affairs, he deliberately took poison. Mr. Geyger had made a speciality of the study of aniline dyes, and worked for many years in England at this subject under A. W. Hofmann. Afterwards he became manager of a dye-works in Germany, and still later started an aniline dye manufactory in Berlin on his own account. He was for many years a member of the council of the German Chemical Society. By desire of the deceased, who died in his fifty-second year, his remains were cremated at Gotha.

SINGLETON. — At Cattedown, Plymouth, on November 11, Mr. John Singleton, chemist and druggist.

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on November 11 at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, Mr. Horace Davenport in the chair. We gave a summary of the report and balance-sheet last week.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, reminded the shareholders that this was their ninth annual meeting, and he thought that the 1,612 members they had now got together was a very respectable proportion of the trade. He went through the subjects referred to in the report, adding a few words of comment on each paragraph. Their system of delivering by their own carts had given great satisfaction in London, but they had had bad luck at starting by losing two horses from pleurisy.

Mr. R. O. FITCH seconded the adoption of the report, and remarked the gratifying fact that 2,000*l.* had been written off the preliminary expenses, and that only 1,500*l.* now remained. The balance-sheet was so satisfactory that it gave no opportunity for anything to say.

Mr. NICHOLLS asked if the directors had had skilled assistance in the purchase of their horses, and was informed that they had been bought on the advice of a veterinary surgeon. He also wished to know if the Mr. Horsley named in the balance-sheet as a creditor for 94*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for law charges was the same Mr. Horsley who had advised the Association in the purchase of the Harrogate property. On being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Nicholls said he should move an amendment to the effect that the balance-sheet should be adopted subject to the amount of 94*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* due to Mr. Horsley being struck out. His ground for objecting to pay this item was that a large sum of money had been lost over the Harrogate property, and that the legal adviser to the directors ought to have discovered the instability of the title.

Mr. URWICK thought if the directors instructed the solicitor they were bound to pay his charges.

After some waiting the amendment was seconded by Mr. POND, in order to see if anyone was to blame.

The CHAIRMAN said it would not exonerate them from the debt even if the meeting were to resolve not to pay it. The whole matter of the Harrogate property had been explained at previous meetings.

Mr. HORSLEY: The claim was for services rendered in connection with the litigation, not with the purchase. But there had been no slip. The fact was that if the purchase had turned out one way, the company would have had a splendid property; it turned out another way, and they lost over it.

The CHAIRMAN supplemented this statement by explaining that their loss arose through the bankruptcy of the person who had granted the lease. They might have gained their case if they had gone on with their action, but, as other parties who had interests came in, and the litigation promised to be a long and serious one, they thought it wiser to withdraw, and put up with their first loss.

Mr. NICHOLLS replied, but found little support for his amendment, which he ultimately withdrew. He asked, further, how it happened that the loss on bottles was so great. He also commented on the crowded condition of their premises.

The CHAIRMAN said the amount lost on bottles was not all due to breakage. They had re-valued their stock of syphons at lower rates. Still the loss on breakage was very considerable. It was true the premises were somewhat crowded, but they did not see how to get over that difficulty. Their lease was not long enough to justify them in rebuilding.

Mr. POND: What is meant by breakage?

The CHAIRMAN: They meant the breakages occurring in filling.

Mr. BINDLOSS asked if they could not make a shelter for the trucks of customers, as other works had.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no space they could devote to that purpose. They might get other premises, of course, but the expense of removing and fixing machinery would be as much as new machinery.

Mr. BURDEN said it would not be a great deal to erect another storey on their buildings.

The CHAIRMAN said the present buildings would not stand

this. They had got into a difficulty when they altered their roof. In doing this they had taken off a few rows of bricks and had not been allowed to put them on again. It appeared that the building having only been up nineteen years and some months, the landlord had a right to prevent the rebuilding. If it had been up twenty years they could have altered it.

The report and balance-sheet were then adopted unanimously.

Mr. POND next moved a resolution advocating that the directors should be paid for their services. This was seconded by Mr. Fell.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors were very much obliged for the proposal, but he did not think it was necessary that the resolution should be passed, as the directors already had the power to take fees when they thought the company was strong enough to pay them. He mentioned that seven years ago a sum of 50*l.* per annum had been voted to himself, but this he had always hitherto refused.

Much time was subsequently occupied by a conversation in regard to wages and salaries. Messrs. Nicholls, Pond, and Fell thought bonuses ought to be paid to the workmen, and it was proposed by Mr. Fell and seconded by Mr. Pond that a special bonus should be paid to the secretary. The shareholders generally thought this was a matter which should be left to the directors, and one of the latter (Mr. Wilson, of Harrogate) warmly opposed such interference of the meeting in details of management. The motion was lost when put to the meeting.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Davenport and Wilson, were re-elected, and the meeting terminated.

THE ADELAIDE EXHIBITION.

THE following is a list of the awards at the Adelaide Exhibition in the Chemical Section:—

FIRST-CLASS AWARDS.

- Adelaide Chemical Works, Thebarton, S.A.—Mineral acids, sulphates, and chemical manures.
- Adelaide Corporation.—Olive oil, from fruit grown in the city plantations.
- Adelaide Crystal Ice Company, Thebarton, S.A.—Liquid ammonia.
- Alberto, S., Adelaide.—Olive oil.
- Anderson & Co., Adelaide.—Olive oil.
- Anglo-Continental Guano Works, London.—Chemical manures
- Auhl & Metz, Vienna.—Various colours.
- Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company, Sydney.—Candles and kerosene.
- Barnard, G. L., Walkerville, S.A.—Olive oil.
- Biggleston, E., Canterbury.—Perfumery.
- Blacklock, Macarthur & Co., Glasgow.—Boiled linseed oil.
- Bosisto, J., & Co., Richmond, Victoria.—Essential oils.
- Bourgers, De Rath & Co., London.—Artists' and other colours
- Brand & Co., London.—Meat essence, beef tea, and delicacies for invalids.
- Burford, W., H., & Sons, Adelaide, S.A.—Stearine candles, soaps, axle grease, and animal oil.
- Burford, W. H., & Sons, Adelaide, S.A.—Tallow.
- Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London.—Beef and iron wine, lanolin, terebine, hazeline, &c.
- Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London.—Kepler extract of malt, Kepler solution of cod-liver oil, zymine and pepsine preparations.
- Chiswick Soap Company, London.—Soft soaps.
- Clark (Ingham) & Co., London.—Varnishes and material used in manufacture.
- Cleaver, F. S., & Sons, London.—Fancy toilet soaps.
- Colman & Sons, Cootamundra, N.S.W.—Eucalyptus oil.
- Crown Perfumery Company, London.—Perfumes.
- Crown Perfumery Company, London.—Soaps.
- Cummock, J., Glasgow.—Essential oils, fruit essences, &c.
- Davenport, Sir S., Beaumont, S.A.—Olive oil.
- Farina, Johann Maria, No. 4 Julich's Platz, Cologne.—Eau de Cologne.
- Faulding, F. H., & Co., Adelaide.—Eucalyptus preparations.
- Fergusson, A., & Co., Glasgow.—Paints and colours.
- Field, J. C. & J., London.—Beeswax, spermaceti, stearine paraffin, and ozokerite, in block and candles.

Fleming, A. B., & Co. (Limited), Edinburgh.—Sardine, lubricating, and cylinder oils.
 Fowler, D. & J., Adelaide.—Olive oil.
 Gaskell, Deacon & Co., Widnes, Lancashire.—Chemicals, caustic soda, refined alkali, &c.
 Gool, H. M., Adelaide, S.A.—Olive oil.
 Greenbank Alkali Company, St. Helens, Lancashire.—Caustic soda, potash, refined pearl ashes, &c.
 Griffiths Bros. & Co., London.—Aqual, washable paint, and pyrodene, fireproof paint.
 Hardy, T., Adelaide.—Olive oil.
 Harris, S. & H., London.—Ebonite waterproof blacking, harness composition, polishing paste, plate powder, &c.
 Harrison, F. J., & Co. (Limited), Leicester.—Hydroleine soap powder.
 Hill & Hartridge, London.—Harness oil, burnishing ink, and dressing blacking.
 Jacobs, Wm., Moorooroo, S.A.—Olive oil.
 Jensen & Nicholson, London.—Japans, varnishes, white lead, and colours.
 Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company, London.—Disinfectant powder, fluids, and soaps, sheep-dip, &c.
 Kitchen & Sons and Apollo Company (Limited), Melbourne.—Toilet soaps, stearine candles, oils for lubricating purposes, and glycerine, crude and refined.
 Lewis & Whitty, Melbourne.—Fancy soaps, perfumery, and essences.
 Lewis & Whitty, Melbourne.—Oils, soap, washing blue, soap powders, extract of soap, &c.
 Longmore, F., Melbourne.—Perfumery, cherry tooth paste, perfumers' ware.
 May & Baker, London.—Camphor.
 May & Baker, London.—Chemicals, refined alkali, caustic soda.
 May & Baker, London.—Mercurials, fruit essences, &c.
 Mehrtens, L., Adelaide.—Sulphur, phosphates, bone meal, animal charcoal, bone ash, &c., &c.
 Miller & Johnson, London.—Chemical manures.
 Monk, A. & S., Glanville, S.A.—Olive oil.
 Morris, Little & Son, Doncaster.—Non-poisonous sheep-dip, soluble phenyle, and disinfecting powders.
 Mottershead & Co., Manchester.—Preparations of digestive ferments.
 Mueller, Baron von, Melbourne.—Vegetable products.
 Murray, Sir James, & Son, Dublin.—Fluid magnesia.
 Nicholas, Charles, Seychelle Islands.—Olive oil.
 North, B., Kensington, S.A.—Olive oil.
 Patent Asphalt Co., Sydney.—Asphalt and preparations.
 Peacock & Buchan, Southampton.—Ready-mixed non-poisonous sanitary paints.
 Pears, A. & F., London.—Transparent soap.
 Price's Patent Candle Company, London.—Candles.
 Richardson, J., & Co., Leicester.—Pharmaceutical compounds, coated pills, fluid extracts, &c.
 Robertson, J., Adelaide.—Olive oil.
 Segerlind, G., Holmsted, Sweden.—Blacking.
 Sharp, J. J., Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelle Islands.—Cocoanut, sperm, and other fixed essential oils.
 Smith & Gregory, Bristol.—Laundry blue and black lead.
 Spinnabel, Charles, Curegham, near Brussels.—Stearine candles.
 Sydney Meat Preserving Company, Sydney, N.S.W.—Blood fertiliser.
 Thomas, J. T., Melbourne.—Sheep-dipping specific.
 Thompson, J. L., Dookie Experimental Farm, Cashel, Victoria.—Olive oil.
 Trood, Thomas, & Co., Melbourne.—Quinine wine.
 Trustees Technological Museum, Sydney.—Drugs and medicinal plants, plants yielding volatile oil.
 Turk, Miss Eliza, London.—Artistic mediums for painting.
 Turner, C., & Son, Birmingham.—Varnish, japans, colours, and paints.
 Wagemann, Seybel & Co., Vienna.—Tartaric acid.
 Warrick Frères, Grasse, Alpes Maritimes, France.—Raw materials for perfumes.
 Warwick Brothers, London.—High class medicated confectionery.
 Waverley Vinegar Company, Adelaide, S.A.—Olive oil.
 Weston & Westall, London.—Table, butchers', and curing salt.
 Whiffen, T., London.—Quinine, salicin, Halle's strychnine.
 Wurm, F., Stansbury.—Olive oil.

SECOND-CLASS AWARDS.

Atkins, Chas. Agar, North Melbourne.—Quinine wine.
 Australian Asbestos Manufacturing Company (Limited).—Liquid paint, colours in oils, varnishes, &c.
 Cleaver, F. S., & Son, London.—Perfumery.
 Cooper, Wm., and Nephews, Berkhamstead, Herts.—Sheep-dipping powder.
 Depouzier, Jules, Marseilles.—Olive oil.
 Dixon, P. G., Melbourne.—Quinine wine.
 Holtze, M., Northern Territory, S.A.—Collection of vegetable oils.
 Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York.—Perfumery.
 Lyman & Sons, Montreal.—Drugs, oils, perfumery, and essence of coffee.
 Moll, F. S., London.—Toilet soaps, pomades, &c.
 Mosely, H. J., Yorketown, S.A.—Table, household, and curing salt.
 Moss, Rimmington & Co., Selby, York.—Mustard oil.
 Parker, C. J., Bathurst, N.S.W.—Glue.
 Sapidge, J. T., Unley, S.A.—Paints, ochres, and australsomine.
 Sardon & Co., London.—Perfumery.
 Stokoe, Thos., Hay, Breconshire.—Sheep-dipping powder.
 Walker, F., Preston, Victoria.—Glue.
 Walters & Co., Adelaide.—Beeswax.
 Watson, W., & Sons, London.—Hard and soft lime, for lime-light purposes.
 Williams, B., Connecticut.—Soaps.

THIRD-CLASS AWARDS.

Blogg, J. K., & Co (Limited), South Melbourne.—Oils, various washing powders, perfumery, essences, seidlitz and other powders, tartaric and acetic acids, &c.

The following awards have been made in connection with aerated waters, &c. :—

FIRST-CLASS AWARDS.

Aerated Water Company, Angas Street, Adelaide.—Two awards for various aerated waters.
 Cross, H., London.—Lime-juice cordials.
 Crowder & Co., Franklin Street, Adelaide.—Three awards for various aerated waters.
 Dixon, P. G., & Co., West Melbourne.—Four awards for various aerated waters.
 Donniford, T., & Son, Plymouth.—Ginger ale.
 Evans, Sons & Co., Montserrat Company, Liverpool.—Lime-juice aromatic beverage.
 Evans, Sons & Co., Montserrat Company, Liverpool.—Lime-juice, pure.
 Evans, Sons & Co., Montserrat Company, Liverpool.—Lime-juice syrup.
 Hall, Geo., & Son, Norwood, S.A.—Sarsaparilla.
 Laws, T. B., Burdett Road, London.—Lemonade.

SECOND-CLASS AWARDS.

Aerated Water Company, Angas Street, Adelaide.—Ginger ale, soda water, magnesia water.
 Bickford, A. M., & Sons, Currie Street, Adelaide.—Lithia water, sarsaparilla, potash water.
 Billson, A. A., Beechworth.—Lemonade.
 Crowder & Co., Franklin Street, Adelaide.—Ginger ale.
 Dixon, P. G., & Co., West Melbourne.—Three awards for various aerated waters.
 Donniford, T., & Son, Plymouth.—Potash water.
 Evans, Sons & Co., Montserrat Company, Liverpool.—Lime-juice, jargonelle.
 Hall, Geo., & Son, Norwood, S.A.—Lemonade, soda water, ginger ale, seltzer water.
 Laws, T. B., Burdett Road, London.—Tonic water.

THIRD-CLASS AWARDS.

Bickford, A. M., & Sons, Currie Street, Adelaide.—Tonic water, ginger beer.
 Crowder & Co., Franklin Street, Adelaide.—Champagne ginger beer.
 Donniford, T., & Son, Plymouth.—Soda water.
 Evans, Sons & Co., Montserrat Company, Liverpool.—Lime-juice and raspberry.
 Hall, Geo., & Son, Norwood, S.A.—Tonic water.
 Ryan & Co., Grey Street, Adelaide.—Sarsaparilla.

Legal Reports.

VOGELER & CO. v. THE ST. JOSEPH'S OIL COMPANY.

THIS was a motion in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on November 11, before Mr. Justice Kay, in an action brought by Charles A. Vogeler & Co. against the defendant company to restrain them until the trial or further order from infringing the plaintiff company's registered trade-marks, and from passing off or attempting to pass off their goods as or for the goods of the plaintiff company, by using the words "St. Joseph's Oil," or by any other means.

Mr. Marten, Q.C. (Mr. E. Cutler with him) appeared in support of the motion, and having opened it,

His Lordship said the defendants, he thought, could not be restrained from selling oil under the name of any "saint" they might choose.

Mr. Marten thought they could if by so doing they were likely to deceive the public into the belief that what they were selling was a preparation of the plaintiff company's which sold a preparation well known in the trade as "St. Jacob's Oil." The plaintiffs' oil had been applied for by customers under the names of St. David's Oil, St. John's Oil, and other designations, thus showing that the public knew it was "Saint" somebody's oil, though they did not always remember which Saint it was. The plaintiff company's manager (Mr. Geddes) had filed an affidavit, in which he stated that since Charles A. Vogeler & Co. had started, no less than 12,000,000 bottles had been sold, and that they had paid away in advertising 400,000%; and in one year alone the advertising expenses reached 100,000%. St. Jacob's Oil was sold largely in the United States of America, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe. The company had several branch establishments in London. On September 25 Mr. Geddes discovered that boys were selling the defendant company's compound at Hammersmith, and he came to the conclusion that the get-up of the bottles was likely to induce the public to believe that they were buying St. Jacob's Oil. The learned counsel then read the affidavit of Mr. George Henry Oliver, to the effect that he, too, saw boys in London selling the defendants' oil. The boys were dressed up in a variegated costume. Several affidavits were also filed by persons in the trade. Mr. Lionel Newbery, wholesale patent-medicine dealer, of 1 King Edward Street, E.C., stated that he had known the plaintiffs' preparation under the title of "St. Jacob's Oil" for three or four years, and, speaking from his knowledge of the trade, he believed that the defendants' preparation might be extensively passed off for the St. Jacob's Oil. The manager of Mr. Thomas Keating, wholesale druggist, London, and Mr. Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys) expressed similar opinions in their affidavits. Mr. Edward Middleton, the defendant, in his affidavit stated that for many years he had been carrying on a business in oils; that twelve years ago he produced a mixture of oils for the relief and cure of rheumatism and like complaints, and that some eighteen months ago, after experiments, he discovered a preparation which, in his opinion, would prove invaluable for the cure of certain complaints, and which he sold as "St. Joseph's Oil." He sold the bottles in the streets by boys at 1d. each, and the boys were able to earn from 12s. to 15s. per week by such sale. The boys were dressed in a bright, particular uniform, and each carried a box, on which were painted the words "St. Joseph's Oil conquers pain." He employed the name "St. Joseph's Oil" in reference to the coats of many colours worn by the lads. The plaintiffs' bottles were so unlike his (the defendant's) that they could not be mistaken for each other, and the sale was principally amongst the poor. For more than half a century a preparation had been sold in this country under the name of "St. John's Oil," or "Oil of St. John," or "Liniment of St. John." The defendant did not believe that the sale of St. Joseph's Oil could seriously affect the sale of St. Jacob's Oil. In his affidavit in reply the plaintiffs' manager (Mr. Geddes) stated that the words "St. Jacob's Oil conquers pain" had been used by the plaintiffs ever since the introduction of their oil into England. The learned counsel then pointed out that the plaintiffs had commenced this action so soon as they knew what the defendants were doing, and that the defendant did not deny in his

affidavit that he was acquainted with the plaintiffs' labels before he had his own printed. Some of the directions on the defendant's labels were identical with the plaintiffs'. If the defendant were allowed to go on unchecked he would probably soon commence selling larger bottles of his preparation, and by degrees interfere with the plaintiffs' trade. He submitted that a case for an interlocutory injunction had been made out.

Mr. Cutler followed on the same side.

His Lordship, without calling on counsel for the defence, dismissed the motion. He said he did not intend to be made a medium for advertising quack medicines. He used the words "quack medicines" advisedly, for the plaintiffs' preparation was what was commonly known as a quack medicine. The plaintiff company was described as "of Baltimore, U.S.A.," and on one of their bottles which had been handed up to him there was a label containing the words, "Aus Schwarzwälder Fichtenadeln gewonnen," which meant that the preparation was obtained from the pine-needles of the Black Forest. This being so, it certainly was a remarkable thing that the preparation should be made in America. The preparation was very largely advertised, and anybody who had his eyes about him and saw newspapers which were intended to reach the hands of agricultural labourers must have observed the paragraphs beginning like those containing ordinary news and ending with a reference to "St. Jacob's Oil." The preparation was said to be a specific for all manner of external injuries. Of course, no medical man in his senses would allow anyone to use a preparation of this kind unless he himself knew its composition and had carefully tested its peculiarities. The defendant also had produced a medicine, which was also a quack medicine, and which he called "St. Joseph's Oil." The plaintiffs, without proving any case of actual deception, asked the Court to infer that the defendant's preparation was calculated to deceive, because they had said that their oil had been applied for under the name of various saints, or so-called saints, in the calendar. They said it had been asked for as St. John's, and St. David's, Oil. If this demand were well founded, then anybody who attempted to sell oil under the name of any saint could be stopped by injunction. The only part of the case that was worth attention was the fact that the plaintiffs had employed the words "conquers pain," and the defendant had done the same; and that the defendant had on his bottles a warning about fire and heat in almost the same words as contained in the plaintiffs' directions. Now, what were the facts about the sale? The plaintiffs laid a trap for the defendant. He did not blame them for so doing, because such traps were very often the only means by which one man could find out whether another man was intending to deceive. Some one was sent to the defendant's place of business to buy some St. Jacob's Oil, and in order to make the matter quite clear the messenger took with him a paper on which was written, "Two bottles of St. Jacob's Oil." But the person to whom the paper was given told the messenger that she did not sell St. Jacob's Oil, but St. Joseph's Oil, and wrote on the paper, "Two bottles of St. Joseph's Oil," as describing the thing that was sold. That being so, the evidence was very distinct that there was no deceit on that occasion. This was really the substance and essence of the case, and he (his Lordship) was asked to determine on an interlocutory application that the use of the name of any saint in the calendar as describing oil would be an infringement of the plaintiffs' trade-mark—for it seemed that this American company, which, according to its own statement, was flooding the English newspapers with advertisements of their quack medicine, had obtained registration of the words "St. Jacob's Oil" as a trade-mark. He was not so certain that they were entitled to an injunction as to grant one upon an interlocutory application. If anyone chose to advertise this judgment he hoped they would add the words of caution which he now employed, namely, that no one should use either of the preparations except under medical advice. He refused to make the order asked for, and directed that the costs should be costs in the action.

HOP BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED) v. LORIMER.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday the matter of the Hop Bitters Company v

Lorimer came up before Mr. Justice Stirling, on a summons taken out by the defendant in the action now pending, in which an order was asked for directing the plaintiffs to make discovery of documents, answer interrogatories, and give certain particulars.

Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Sebastian represented the defendant; Mr. Aston, Q.C., and Mr. Swinfen Eady appeared for the plaintiff company.

Mr. Graham Hastings, in support of the application, stated that the action was one which was founded on an allegation of fraud on the part of the defendant; and an injunction was claimed to restrain him from infringing the plaintiffs' trade-mark, and, secondly, from selling any preparation or compound under the name of "Hop Bitters," or any similar name, such as "Tonic Bitters," &c., and using labels and bottles like or so nearly like the plaintiffs' as to lead the public to believe that the defendant's preparation was the same as the plaintiffs'. It was said that the plaintiffs were the legal representatives and successors of the American company who first introduced hop bitters into England; that for some time past the defendant had been selling a preparation which he called "Tonic Bitters" in bottles the same as, or only slightly different from, plaintiffs', the labels used by the defendant being an infringement of the plaintiffs' trade-mark, which consisted of a cluster of hops, with the words "Hop Bitters," and that such infringement was calculated to deceive. That seemed to him (Mr. Hastings) to be a pleading which was, as he had said, founded on fraud, as it asserted that he was endeavouring to pass off his goods as those of the plaintiffs'. In the defence the defendant denied everything.

Mr. Aston here interposed, and said that the plaintiffs had no objection to filing an affidavit of documents and to answer interrogatories—indeed, they had offered to do so in a letter written to the defendant's solicitor.

The Judge: What do you want particulars for, Mr. Hastings, if you are going to have interrogatories?

Mr. Hastings: We are entitled to have particulars of the fraud.

His Lordship: Cannot you get all that by your interrogatories?

Mr. Hastings: If they will consent to answer them.

Mr. Aston: We will answer all interrogatories that are material and proper.

Mr. Hastings: Oh, yes, that is it! I submit that they are bound to state particulars of the alleged fraud in their pleadings. They say we have copied their bottles and labels in such a way as to make our goods mistaken for theirs. We say that is alleging fraud. There could be no objection to giving these particulars if they intended to answer them in the interrogatories.

Mr. Aston, in opposing the application for particulars, pointed out that there was no precedent of a plaintiff having in such a case to both answer interrogatories and give particulars. This was not an action for infringement of a patent. Moreover, in the statement of claim they had given not only particulars of the infringement of trade-mark, but also of the fraud, as his friend pleased to call it. They had stated that the plaintiffs were the proprietors of a trade-mark, and had been accustomed to sell hop bitters in a particular bottle. The respective bottles were made exhibits to affidavits which the defendant had given notice of his intention to read, and the plaintiffs said that the make-up of the defendant's bottle was like theirs. They said that since the introduction of hop bitters into this country they had been sold by the plaintiff, and so forth. The defendant had for some time past sold a preparation under the name of "Tonic Bitters," in bottles the same as, or only slightly different, from those of the plaintiffs. There was the charge; and, if it were a charge of fraud, there it was stated specifically.

His Lordship: Now, what about the labels?

Mr. Aston: The labels are on the bottles. They are also respectively exhibited. We say they are an infringement of our trade-mark.

His Lordship: I think you ought to be more definite.

Mr. Aston: I shall bow to your Lordship's decision.

Mr. Justice Stirling: I shall give them leave to interrogate as to particulars of infringement.

Order made accordingly.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re SAMUEL WILLIAM BRADBURY.

WE understand that Messrs. William Cooper and Nephews were in no way represented at the proceedings in this matter reported in our issues of October 29 and November 12. Accordingly any allegations made by the bankrupt against their firm or any late member of it were in the nature of an *ex parte* statement only, which Messrs. Cooper had no opportunity of refuting. A member of Messrs. Cooper's firm is a creditor for a large amount; but our reports of the proceedings were the first notice which Messrs. Cooper had of the statements made by the bankrupt.

FRANCIS FERRATUS GLANVILLE, 3 Clareville Grove, late of 117A Queen's Gate, South Kensington, Surgeon.

THIS debtor had a receiving order made against his estate on October 8, and the public examination has been appointed for November 15. His accounts show liabilities of 478l. 19s. 3d., and assets estimated to produce 427l. 1s. 6d. From the observations of the Official Receiver, it appears that "the debtor states that he commenced practice about ten years ago. He attributes his failure to expenses incurred in loss of practice resulting from a Chancery action. The only book of accounts he has kept is a patients' ledger. The debtor, on his consent, has been adjudged bankrupt."

Mr. H. Brougham presided, on Tuesday, at the first meeting of the creditors, of whom the following is a list:—

	£	s.	d.
Boughton & Co., Great Marlborough Street ..	41	1	8
W. G. Copeland, Sussex Place ..	10	8	1
Habing, Pearse & Stone, Waterloo House, S.W. ...	11	10	9
Hampton & Sons, Pall Mall East ..	20	10	2
S. Hill & Son, Southwark Street ..	13	0	0
Wm. Jones, Fulham Road ..	10	14	0
Saml. King, Cadogan Terrace ..	13	14	10
Robt. King, Sussex Place ..	33	7	8
Wm. Knight, Harrington Road ..	46	0	0
Lumley, Gloucester Road ..	17	7	10
J. Quincey, Gloucester Road ..	16	10	6
C. Wright & Co., New Bond Street ..	9	19	3

The debtor was not in attendance and made no proposal. He has been already adjudged bankrupt, and the Official Receiver, acting as trustee, will wind up the estate. Messrs. Last & Sons, Queen Victoria Street, appeared on behalf of the debtor.

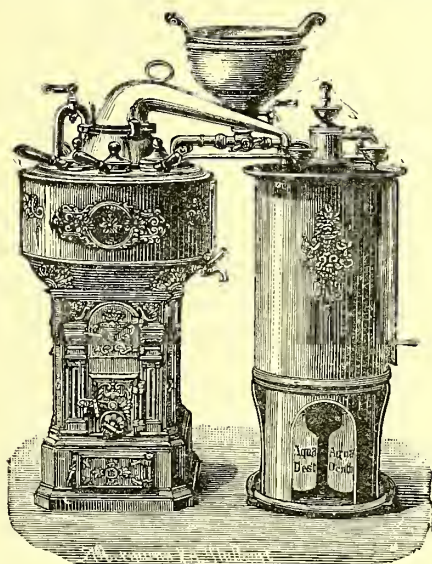
Re JOHN HELLOWELL, West Street, Leeds, Chemist and Druggist.

THE first meeting of the creditors of John Hellowell, chemist and druggist, West Street, Leeds, was held at the Official Receiver's office, Leeds, on Friday, 11th inst. The statement of affairs presented by the debtor showed an estimated surplus of 74l., but the Official Receiver does not think that it will be realised. He observes that the bankrupt purchased his present business in 1874, paying 300l. for the stock and fixtures, 100l. of which was his own, the remaining 200l. he borrowed. At the same time he also purchased the business premises and adjoining property from the executors of his late uncle, who had previously carried on the business, and had provided by his will that the bankrupt should have the option of purchasing the property for 1,250l. Bankrupt obtained a mortgage for the full amount of the purchase money (1,250l.), which is still existing. He now values the property at 1,500l., stating that the amount stipulated in his uncle's will to be paid for the purchase was very much under the real value. The mortgagee claims 1,400l., with interest. The debtor states that the business was prosperous until four or five years ago, when it began to fall off. In 1885, being short of money, he borrowed 100l. upon a bill of sale on his furniture, fixtures, and shop-fittings. Being sued for 50l. as surety, and possession being taken under the bill of sale, he filed his petition. He has never taken stock, and has not kept books. The trade carried on was wholly retail and for cash. No resolution was passed at the meeting, and the estate will therefore be wound up by the Official Receiver.

Notes of Nobilities.

STEAM APPARATUS FOR PHARMACISTS.

THE figure given below represents a form of steam apparatus which is in common use in Germany, and which is somewhat remarkable for its compactness and numerous provisions for utilising the heat generated by a single fire. The left of the figure shows a stove or fireplace capable of burning coke or coal. The stove is perfectly enclosed, so that all dust is kept within it. Over this stove is the boiler provided with a tap and water-gauge. Fitting into this boiler is a still, which is provided with a false bottom and a capacious head secured to the body of the still by means of clamps. The still has a special provision for the treatment of aromatic herbs, which is unusual in apparatus of this size. At the left of it an inverted U tube with a tap is seen. One side of this tube communicates with the steam boiler, and the other is carried down to the bottom of the still through the false bottom. It may or may not be



used, and in the latter case it is disconnected from the still. When in use the connection is made; then the fresh herb, or whatever is to be subjected to the influence of steam, is placed on the false bottom of the still, the still head fixed on, and distillation commences by turning on the steam. The still is thus adapted for the distillation of essential oils, as well as aromatic waters, for a comparatively small volume of water in the form of steam is required to exhaust aromatic herbs of their odorous ingredients. The direct heat of the boiler is further utilised for making decoctions and infusions, there being deep pewter pots provided for this purpose, or the three holes may be utilised for evaporating-dishes or vessels for melting plasters. The large pan in the centre of the figure is a steam-jacketed one, to which steam may be conveyed or not as desired. The pans are movable and are in two sizes. They are suitable for all purposes for which steam-jacketed pans are required. The condenser is on the right; it condenses not only the waste steam (as distilled water), but also the distillate from the still. The cooling water is taken direct from the main, and passes down through the centre of the condenser, round which is the worm. As the water is heated it rises to the surface, and may be carried away or run into the boiler, there being funnelled tubes arranged for both purposes.

It will be seen from this description that the apparatus is not only exceedingly compact, but that it is excellently adapted for the principal requirements of the pharmacy. It is substantially made throughout, the pans, still, and pots being made of pewter (in conformity with German requirements), but copper and porcelain vessels are also provided. The surface space occupied by the medium-sized apparatus is about three feet by two feet, and its height is under four feet. For pharmacists to whom space is a consideration the apparatus is specially valuable, but it has a wider claim on account of its general usefulness. Messrs. H. Poths & Co., of 4 Creechurch Lane, E.C., are the agents in this country.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE'S "SAFETY" BOTTLE-STOPPER.

THE bottle shown in the engraving represents a new patent bottle lately brought out by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, of Ancoats, Manchester, and Minorities, London. It is remarkably simple and successful, and is suitable for aerated-waters, beers, or wines. To open the bottle the metal ring needs



only to be pulled down the slot, thereupon loosening the stopper. Reclosing is just as easy, and the stopper is always attached to the bottle. The bottles are easily cleaned, are cheap, and nothing but glass will come into contact with the contents. The patentees will send a sample bottle to anyone for 6d., and those interested will find it worth examination.

SWEET DIABETIC BISCUITS.

ONE of the good things which saccharin was to accomplish was to sweeten the lives of diabetic patients by rendering their food palatable. Messrs. G. Van Abbot & Co. have sent us samples of their sweet gluten biscuits, which enable us to prove the assertion. All we need say of their saccharin biscuits is that they taste and look like ordinary sweet biscuits—diabetic patients will appreciate these points—yet there is not a particle of starch or sugar in them.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED v. GEORGE CONDY.

On October 27, 1887, an injunction was granted, with costs, by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, restraining the Defendant, his servants and agents, from infringing the Company's registered trade-mark "Sanitas" by any use of the term "Sanitas," as applied to deodorant, disinfectant, or antiseptic preparations, scraps and like substances, and from advertising or exposing for sale, or selling or procuring to be sold, any deodorant, disinfectant, or antiseptic preparation not of the Company's manufacture, under the name of "Sanitas" or "Saritant," or "Condi Sanitas," or "Condy's Sanitant," or under any other name of which the word "Sanitas" or "Saritant," or any compound or colorable imitation of the word "Sanitas," forms part, or from, in any other way, infringing the Company's said trade-mark.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against committing any infringement of the Company's registered trade-mark "Sanitas," as in all cases of infringement coming to the knowledge of the Company proceedings will be at once instituted for the protection of their rights.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"We have always stated our belief that the present water supply of London is fraught with incessant danger."
—LANCET.

"In London we are provided with drinking water which is chronically and disgustingly polluted, and may at any moment become a source of danger. To drink a pure natural mineral water is the alternative of safety."
—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. [1]



SILICATED CARBON PATENT MOVABLE BLOCK FILTERS.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 21

WOODHALL SPA

BROMO IODINE MINERAL WATER.

The strongest known Iodine Water in the World.

This remarkable Spa has been purchased by a Syndicate of gentlemen who have determined to make more widely known the extraordinary curative powers of this spring, which contains more Iodine and Bromine than any spring in Europe.—*Dr. Cuffe, for many years late resident Physician at Woodhall Spa.*

An analysis of the water having been made in November, 1886, by Professor Wanklyn, M.R.C.S., corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Professor of Chemistry, a very important discovery has been made, viz., the presence of Free or Elementary Iodine.

Dr. Wanklyn says—"So far as I am aware, this is the first instance in which free Iodine has been found in appreciable quantity in a natural water. For many years the Woodhall Spa has been celebrated as a valuable remedy in skin diseases. The fact that it is a solution of free Iodine is interesting in this connection, and well worthy of the attention of the medical profession."

The Woodhall Bromo Iodine Water is now being bottled at the Spring by the Sole Agents, BRONLEY & CO., Chemists, 230 Evers Street, Lincoln, 5 & 6 The Grove, Buxton, and at Woodhall. All communications to be addressed to them at the Spa, Woodhall Horncastle.



THE "VIKING" ESSENCE OF BEEF AND PURE BEEF TEA IN GLASS.

The "VIKING" Essences are guaranteed perfectly pure. They are delicious to the palate, stimulating to the digestion, and can be immediately assimilated. Most beneficial in all cases of exhaustion.

Price List, Samples and Analysis from

The VIKING FOOD & ESSENCE CO., Ltd.
28 Hearn Street, London, E.C. [2]

SEE SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Advertisement of INDIA-RUBBER POROUS AND SPREAD PLASTERS on page 45.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S COMPRESSED CHARCOAL FILTERS.

See Advertisement, page 21.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE SALE OF MEDICATED WINES.

THE letters we have published concerning coca wine from Mr. Barry and Messrs. Wilson & Son indicate a little tendency towards "wobbling" on the part of the Inland Revenue authorities, and we quite agree that it is desirable that the anomalies complained of should be removed as far as possible. But it should not be forgotten that the right to sell medicated wines generally is one over which the Board must, as collectors of the revenue, keep a very strict watch; and, moreover, that in deciding whether a special preparation shall be regarded as a medicine or a beverage, it must needs happen that the distinctions between preparations close to the dividing line on either side must often be very fine indeed.

The Act which entitles chemists and others to sell medicines compounded with spirit is the 16 George II., cap. 8. The greater part of this Act has been repealed by other Acts passed subsequently, but that part of sec. 12 relating to medicines is still in force. It runs thus:—"Provided always and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, or chymists, as to any spirits or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame, or distempered persons only."

The Board of Inland Revenue, as we understand their practice, permit the sale by chemists of any spirituous or vinous preparations directed in the British Pharmacopœia. Outside that work they claim the right to demand that no such preparations shall be sold by unlicensed persons unless the Board's own chemical authorities are satisfied of the medical character of the article. We do not doubt that the Board would pay all due respect to any authoritative representation which might be made to them in reference to the medicinal character of a wine which the Somerset House chemists might be disposed to regard as a beverage; but it could not be adopted as a principle that chemists not holding a wine licence might sell whatever physicians prescribe. Messrs. Wilson & Son's statement, that "a wine licence cannot be held

by a holder of a methylated-spirit licence," is not quite correct. Persons holding a licence for the sale of either foreign or British wines can only obtain a licence for the sale of methylated spirits from the Board of Inland Revenue direct, not from a local excise officer, and such licence is only granted on condition that the methylated spirit is sold in sealed bottles.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE last report by the Board of Trade on their proceedings under the Weights and Measures Act, mentions that the Treasury has sanctioned the purchase, at a cost of 1,000*l.*, of copies of the new metric standards of length and weight. In connection with the metric units it is pointed out, on the authority of the Standards Office, that the weight unit, the kilogram, is not based on any natural constant, so far as it relates to the units of length and capacity, and if the kilogram prototype were lost it could not be restored by reference to the weight of water contained in the cubic decimetre. The latest experiment has shown that the cubic decimetre of water may weigh as much as 100 milligrams less than a true kilogram. Reference is also made to the fact that Dr. Charles Tichborne has pointed out that the normal temperature, 60° Fahr., to which pharmaceutical measures and weights are referred, differed from the original legal temperature, 62° Fahr., on which the Imperial standards are based. The attention of the General Medical Council was invited to the matter, and it was understood that when a new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia was in course of preparation the consideration of the Council would be given to the point. The difference between the United States and English standards of capacity, though going by the same name, is appreciable. The United States standard gallon is the Winchester gallon, and is the same measure as Queen Anne's standard wine gallon of 1705. It contains 231 cubic inches, and is stated to hold 8.3389 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of the maximum density of water (39° 83), or 8.3359 lbs. at 60° F. In connection with standard weights and measures, those which are in use in Burmah are given in an appendix. The smallest weight used there is the *kyeng-rwe*, which is the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*. This seed is extensively used in the East as a weight unit, and Mr. G. O. Chubb read a paper on the subject before the Pharmaceutical Society two years ago. He showed that the average weight of the seed in the East Indies was 2.036 grains, but that the majority are between 1.92 and 1.98 grain. The equivalent of the Burman *kyeng-rwe* is 1.997 grain, for 2 *kyeng-rwe* = 1 *rwe-gyee*; 4 *rwe-gyee* = 1 *pai-gyee*; 2 *pai-gyee* = 1 *moo*; 2 *moo* = 1 *mat*; 4 *mat* = 1 *kyat*, and 100 *kyat* = 1 *piet-tha* (3.652 lbs. avoirdupois). It is remarkable that the jequirity seeds should be so similar in weight in India and its neighbourhood, seeing that there is a great difference between them and those grown in the Western hemisphere. Coming nearer home again, the report shows us how local authorities are carrying out the provisions of the Act. In some towns, such as Glasgow, Manchester, and Sheffield, the inspectors appear to be particularly active, these making 10,724, 15,043, and 15,994 visits respectively during the year. In the Salford district 3,812 visits were made. During the year no less than 13,010 glass measures were condemned on account of being large or small. That number includes publicans' glass measures, but it is satisfactory to note that only 21 persons were detected using unjust measures.

The Board quote the case of Addy, appellant, Blake, respondent, decided in the Queen's Bench Division in April last. A publican, being asked for a pint of beer, measured it and poured it into a jug in an inner room, and then sold it as

a pint of beer to a customer. The court held that the sale was not completed until the beer was handed to the customer, that the beer was not sold in a marked measure as required by the statute, and that the conviction was right. This decision of course applies to chemists who may measure out into jugs, bottles, &c., certain defined measures of oils, vinegar, &c. The Board also direct attention to the fact that a false trade description as to the measure, gauge, or weight of any goods is now a punishable offence under the Merchandise Marks Act.

OIL DISTILLING AT MITCHAM.

IT is now nearly six weeks ago since the last bundles of peppermint herb were distilled at Mitcham. The crop, which at the commencement of the season gave every indication of falling much below the average, began to show signs of improvement just before the plants were ready for cutting. A few days' rain at that period had an excellent effect upon the growing plants, and after all the quantity of oil obtained was not very much less than last season's, and of exceptionally good quality. Just when the distilling period was drawing to a close we had occasion to inspect one of the principal works in Mitcham, conducted by a French pharmacist, who undertook, in his own words, to retrieve the fame of the Mitcham essential oils in the eyes of his countrymen, at the instance of a syndicate of French peppermint consumers' pharmacists, and confectioners. According to this gentleman, English peppermint, always much esteemed in France, had of late years acquired an unenviable distinction by reason of the sophisticating processes to which it was so frequently subjected. When, therefore, a practical pharmacist, who, moreover, had acquired considerable experience of the essential oil industry at Grasse, announced his determination to start a distillery at Mitcham, the principal French consumers of English peppermint readily promised him their support, and as a matter of fact the bulk of the peppermint oil manufactured at his distillery finds its way into France.

The distilling and rectifying process adopted at the Mitcham works, though in no material point differing from the methods usually followed, may be described in a few words:—The stem and leaves of the mint or the leaves alone of the lavender are placed in a huge iron container or still and covered with water. A fire is then lighted under the container, and when the water in the latter commences to boil, the steam is forced through the only exit, viz., a worm-shaped pipe which has been fixed to the still before the heat is applied. This pipe runs into a cooling-vat, where it is surrounded by cold water, and then the vapour passing from the still, which carries the essential oil with it, is condensed, the oil being at the same time liquefied. Oil and water together are then drawn from the worm by a tap and left to separate, the oil being subsequently drawn off. The steamed-out part of the plants is put aside, dried in the air, and burned, but, especially just after the distilling season, the accumulation of this waste product causes much inconvenience. The peppermint oil is usually sold as it comes from the still, this being the cheapest variety; but in another part of the works there is a rectifying apparatus in which the more expensive grades of oil are treated in order to remove the resinous matter and improve the colour. The oil which first runs out of this apparatus is placed aside and sold as "triple rectified"; the bulk following forms the second quality, and the remainder is simply "rectified" oil. After each distillation, or if a different material has to be distilled, the container is cleaned and the odour of the preceding which still adheres

to it destroyed by boiling water rendered alkali. A large proportion of the mint is raised on land belonging to the works, but part of the material is bought from farmers in the neighbourhood, and it is said that the acreage devoted to the crop by growers in Mitcham and the surrounding villages is increasing every year. This year nearly 3,000 lbs. essential oil of peppermint were distilled at the Mitcham works, about 360 lbs. being obtained from the white mint, the most-prized variety, which of course is always distilled separately. This oil of white mint sells at 45s. to 50s. per lb., but the cultivation of the white mint is not likely to extend in the same proportion as that of the black—the former only containing about one-half the percentage of essential oil of the latter. Besides, white peppermint is a crop which is particularly sensitive to climatic influences, and suffers more severely from drought or frost than does the black mint. Of course the quantity of 3,000 lbs., large as it is, only represents a fraction of the whole of the oil actually distilled at Mitcham. There are several works in that district, and many farmers are in the habit of getting their crops distilled at some of these, paying a royalty for the use of the stills. Lavender is also an important crop in Mitcham. At the distillery which we have described only the leaves of the plant are placed in the still, the stems being thrown away, as they are thought to render less fragrant the aroma of the oil of the leaf. The lavender crop this season has been the best for about ten years, and nearly 500 lbs. of oil were obtained at the distillery. The proprietors are endeavouring to extend the growing of this crop and to induce farmers to try the cultivation of new products. Chamomiles were a total failure this year, and only 30 or 40 lbs. of oil were obtained from Mitcham flowers. This had all been sold as soon as it was distilled. We were shown a fine sample of beautiful deep green colour and penetrating odour. Their oil averages from 30s. to 40s. per lb. in price; but this year the firm were able to make 80s. per lb. for the small quantity which they distilled.

A New Chemists' Society. Several London chemists, not quite contented with the conditions of things as they exist, have been for some few months concocting a scheme whereby it is hoped to remedy at least some pharmaceutical grievances. In pursuance of their objects, "The Incorporated Society of Chemists and Druggists (Limited)" was registered on November 1, "to support and protect the character and interests of the members, and generally to advance the status and interests of the trade or profession of chemist and druggist, and to encourage professional knowledge by such means as may be deemed expedient, and, if desirable, to apply for a charter or Act of Incorporation." It is intended besides "to consider, originate, oppose, or support improvements in the laws affecting chemists and druggists"; "to protect the patents, designs, and trade-marks, proprietary articles, and other preparations and property of members from infringement, imitation, or other injury"; members themselves against oppressive or vexatious litigation, prosecutions, or other proceedings in respect of any matter connected with their business; "to uphold and enforce all Acts of Parliament affecting the trade or profession of chemists and druggists, and for the purposes aforesaid or any of them"; to commence, carry on, or defend legal proceedings, or give legal or other assistance to members in respect of legal actions; to assist and advise members as to labels, patents, designs, and trade-marks, and as to duties, stamps, fines, &c. The society proposes in other ways to aid the business interests of its members.

For the purpose of registration the society is declared to consist of 500 members. Its affairs are to be managed by a council, to consist of president, vice-president, and three ordinary members, with secretary, solicitor, and auditor. The society has been registered as a company, limited by guarantee, 11. each member. The members of the council, are: Mr. M. E. Foster, M.P.S., 50 Bishopsgate Street; Mr. W. P. Parry, M.P.S., 43 King William Street; Mr. J. H. Read

N.A.P.S. (sic), 818 Holloway Road; Mr. J. W. Rumsey, A.P.S., 1 The Parade, Lordship Lane; and Mr. T. H. Williams, M.P.S., 125 Fortress (? Fortress) Road, N.W.

Only qualified chemists and druggists in business on their own account are eligible for membership. Members are to be entitled to free advice of the solicitor in reference to business matters, and to the use of an album of labels previously submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities, to be kept by the secretary.

An entrance-fee of 10s. 6d. is to be paid by members, and this is to cover subscription to end of the year in which such fee is paid. Annual subscriptions of 10s. 6d. are to be due from January 1 of every year. The council are to have power "not oftener than once a year" to levy on the members a sum not exceeding 21s. in case of deficiency of income. No funds are to be paid as dividends.

The first subscribers to the society are the above-named Messrs. Foster, Read, Williams, Rumsey, and Parry, together with G. F. Bindloss, 97 Leighton Road, N.W., and W. J. Whitney, 2 Upper Street, Islington.

Mr. Chas. R. Taylor, of Boston House, 63 and 64 New Broad Street, E.C., signs documents as "solicitor for the above-named society," and his address is given as that of the registered office of the society.

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Hop Bitters. Mr. Haydon has lately issued a circular to the subscribers to his Chemists' Defence Agency, making preliminary inquiries in regard to the rights claimed by chemists for the sale of their own "Hop Bitters," "Hop Tonic Bitters," "Hop Tonic," and similar preparations. The solicitors to the agency think that, in view of the surrounding circumstances, the general get-up and appearance of many of such preparations being likely to mislead customers, the Hop Bitters Company have been justified in appealing to the law courts for the protection of their property. But, on the same legal advice, Mr. Haydon says: "I venture to say that both legally and equitably the rights of the company are confined to a monopoly in the essential features of their trade-mark, and protection against misrepresentation by means of misleading imitations of the 'get up' of their preparation, &c. The company now, however, appear to lay claim to the exclusive right to the use of the three names above mentioned, and the exclusive right to manufacture and sell all such preparations; and the time has arrived, or is rapidly approaching, when the trade will be compelled to accept that position, by ceasing to manufacture and sell all such preparations, except that made by the company, unless steps are promptly taken to test the claims of the company in these respects in the courts of law." We are not quite clear that the company have put forward the claim attributed to them, but it may be certainly pointed out that it is greatly to the disadvantage of chemists that the present state of uncertainty as to the rights of the matter should remain. We are among those who think that the Hop Bitters Company have a right to the full benefit of the business which they have created by judgment and enterprise; but some people think they are making claims which go beyond this, and are endeavouring to monopolise some of the common property of the Queen's English. Mr. Haydon does not profess to fight trade-mark cases as a part of his agency business; but he is in a good position to meet the company with a test case, or one which shall answer that purpose, as anyone, and it is to be hoped that all who think they have a grievance on this subject will write to him and join in a common defence.

* *

Essential Oil of Shaddock. Certain West Indian planters who visited this country at the time of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition have since been turning their attention to the cultivation of sundry minor commercial articles which, though still promising a fair profit, had hitherto been neglected, partly because the time of the cultivators was fully occupied in looking after "staples," and also because the requirements and capacities of the European markets for minor products were but very imperfectly known. Among the articles thus recently introduced is essential oil of shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), of which we recently saw an excellent sample in the hands of a London firm of essential oil merchants. This oil is obtained by the

sponge or Écuelle process from the rind of the shaddock, known in this country as "pompelmousse," or "forbidden fruit." The sample which we inspected is of pale yellow colour, excellent aroma, and pungent, bitter taste, very like orange oil of the finest quality. No attempt has yet been made to extract this oil in quantities large enough to make it a regular article of commerce; but under favourable circumstances the West Indian planter who sent over this trial-consignment would be in a position, we believe, to send over more important consignments. At present a few pounds only are obtainable at a price approaching that of oil of bitter orange, as a substitute for which the shaddock-oil is especially recommended. The fruit was brought over to the West Indies more than a hundred years ago from its original habitat, China, by an English captain, named Shaddock, who has thus immortalised himself in one of the largest fruits extant, a single one of which occasionally weighs as much as twenty pounds. The shaddock has a smooth pale yellow skin, and a white or reddish sub-acid pulp. The Chinese "cumquats," frequently sold in Mincing Lane, belong to the same tribe. We should think that the oil might find employment (though the market could easily be glutted) in the manufacture of perfumery, liqueurs, and confectionery.

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Does
Cinchona-
growing
Pay?

A well-known Berlin wholesale druggist, Mr. J. D. Riedel, in a recent number of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, offers his view of the question at what lowest sale-price of bark cinchona-growing can be made to pay. Mr. Riedel asserts that from 1880 to 1882 cinchona exporters in Columbia did not find it profitable to ship any bark for which less than 5*d.* per lb. was paid at the London auctions. It should be noted, however, that at that time the London charges and allowances on cinchona were very much heavier than they are at present, deductions for difference in weight alone amounting to about 10 per cent. During the same period the cost of production of a carga (equal to 250 lbs.) dry cuprea bark in the forests of Santander, where that variety had just then been discovered in immense quantities, was 2½*d.* per lb., taking into account the loss on the Spanish exchange and the fact that nearly 6 lbs. of green bark were required to yield 1 lb. of the dry article. Carriage of the bark through the woods and by the Magdalena River to Savanilla, the port of shipment, amounted, in 1880, to about 2*d.* per lb., but afterwards, when the rates were increased, to as much as 6*d.* per lb. As soon as the London price for this variety averaged below 6*d.* per lb. the export of cuprea bark must, therefore, have ceased to be profitable. With the decline in the value of cinchona the exportation of bark from South America to New York and Paris receded to a minimum, and the shipments to London were mostly limited to old stock on hand. The increase of East Indian bark supplies, collaterally with the diminution in the South American shipments, is, in Mr. Riedel's opinion, evidence that cinchona can be produced much more economically in the British and Dutch colonies than in its original habitat. Labour being cheaper in Ceylon than in South America, the cost of collecting bark in the former country may be estimated at 1*d.* per lb. of dry bark, or per 100 lbs., 8*s.* 4*d.*; carriage to railway station, per 100 lbs., 6*d.*; railway freight and cartage to the mills in Colombo, 1*s.*; repacking, pressing, export duty, and other charges at Colombo, and freight to London, 3*s.* 6*d.*; cartage, sampling, storage, and sale expenses in London, 1*s.* 9*d.*; insurance (on 40*s.* per cwt.), broker's commission, interests on money advanced, &c., 5 to 5½ per cent. of 40*s.*, 2*s.* 5*d.*; total costs and charges per 100 lbs., 17*s.* 5*d.*, or 2½*d.* per lb. It follows that if the average price at the London auctions is less than 2½*d.* per lb. the planter loses money absolutely, and it will pay him better to leave his trees alone or to burn them down, as the cheapest way of destroying them, than to harvest the bark. The cost of turning cinchona bark into sulphate of quinine, Mr. Riedel estimates (for London) at 1¾*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. of bark, and the average proportion of quinine in the bark at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. Calculating on this basis, he arrives at the conclusion that if the planter is to receive back the mere cost of collecting and shipping bark, not allowing for any profit, the producing price per oz. of quinine is 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Curing a President's Rheumatism. Mr. Cleveland, the President of the United States, has lately suffered from rheumatism, and in an unlucky moment the fact leaked out. The results are not encouraging to him, for we hear that thirty-nine American citizens have sent him the particulars of as many infallible cures for rheumatism. The most interesting of them are the application of hot flat-irons, of "fly-blisters," and of a liniment made of rattlesnake and skunk oil. The President was likewise advised to "keep his muscles lissom by sabre exercise" ("American" for fencing), to live upon oatmeal, to try gruel, to eat nothing but raw beef, and to confine his diet to German bread and dry Rhine wine. One gentleman, who evidently believes in faith-healing, suggested that the most obstinate rheumatism could not stand against a handful of horse-chestnuts carried in the pocket. That does not include the cartloads of patent medicines which have been consigned to White House—and its dustbin.

* *

Justice Kay
on Patent
Medicines.

Why should Mr. Justice Kay allude in an injured tone to "this American company which, according to its own statement, is flooding the English newspapers with advertisements of their quack medicines"? This American company comes before the English court with an application for an injunction for which, at any rate, they show some reason. Mr. Justice Kay refuses to grant the injunction, and gives also very good reasons for his refusal. But he is not content with doing that; he must needs go out of his way to do what damage he can to the plaintiffs' business, and a perusal of his judgment inevitably conveys the impression—an erroneous one, we have no doubt—that the judge considered the case before him with a prejudiced view. Several times he alludes to the article as a "quack medicine," cautions people against using it without medical advice, has a hit at a statement that the oil in question is obtained from the pine needles in the Black Forest, and thinks it remarkable that, if that be so, the preparation should be made in America. It is just as remarkable that cotton grown in Virginia should be manufactured in Manchester, and it is, too, just as much to the point. Mr. Justice Kay is not a medical authority, and if he were, his medical prejudices should be carefully suppressed on the bench. To recur, however, to the sentence we quoted at the beginning of this note, we may take this opportunity of reminding judges, journalists, and others whom it may concern, that to the patent-medicine advertisements of the past half-century they and all England owe, in a very large degree, and more probably than to any other influence, the wonderful development of the cheapness and consequent power of the press, which is one of the greatest features of the Victorian era.

* *

The Ague
Bacillus.

The investigations of Crudeli, the results of which were published in 1879, showed that in malarious districts there is a bacillus which is capable of cultivation, and which he believed to be the source of ague and other malarial disorders. Others proved that the blood during the cold stages of ague contains bacilli, supposed to be similar to Crudeli's one. These discoveries have attracted little attention, and even when, a year ago, they were confirmed by Dr. Schiavuzzi, of Pola, there was no more excitement about them. *Nature* informs us that Dr. Schiavuzzi followed the methods of Dr. Koch, and obtained from the air organisms which afforded pure cultivations of a bacillus which is not only indistinguishable as regards its structure from that of Crudeli, but also produces in animals the characteristic symptoms and pathological changes which belong to ague. Professor Cohn has repeated the experiments in his own laboratory at Breslau, and confirms the discovery. About the time that Crudeli's investigations were made public Dr. T. J. MacLagan enunciated the theory that acute rheumatism, regarded as a malarial disease, should be looked upon as originating from germs, and for this reason he proposed the antiseptic, or salicin, treatment, which, in another form, has since become the accepted mode of treatment.

QUININE, suspended in a mixture of glycerine and water, is recommended as an injection in chronic gonorrhœa. Five grains of alkaloid to each ounce of the mixture.

EMULSIONS.

BY A. W. GERRARD, F.C.S., TEACHER OF PHARMACY TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, in the early days of my pupilage, I can well remember the rough-and-ready rule-of-thumb methods that often prevailed when an emulsion had to be made; also the thick, gruel-like magmas or thin, greasy stuff produced. Happily there has been a change for the better, and dispensers now recognise that, to make satisfactory emulsions, certain rules must be observed as to quantities, and careful attention given to the process.

There are a few remarkable examples of emulsification happening daily in pharmaceutical practice to which hitherto little or no attention has been paid, though it seems almost impossible they can have been overlooked. Most dispensers, when making an ointment with soft paraffin, must have observed the change of colour it undergoes, and how opaque it becomes on stirring. The explanation of this is that an emulsion of air has been formed: the peculiar viscosity of the vaseline and the motion of the spatula causes imprisonment of air, which soon becomes distributed in an extremely fine state of division. This statement can be demonstrated by the following experiment:—Dilute spirit of wine with water until a portion of soft paraffin just sinks in the liquid; now take a fresh portion of soft paraffin, stir it well to get the air taken up, place it also in the liquid, it will be seen to float. This difference of behaviour is caused by their different gravities, one portion being made buoyant by air. It is worthy of remark that two at least of the official ointments cannot be properly made without containing air: these are the ointments of red oxide of mercury and of boric acid. Stirring causes them to take up air, which, by its presence, gives the ointments a finely granular and smooth consistence.

Emulsification of water is a common operation of pharmacy, and cold-cream-making provides an example. It is well known that the white creamy unctuousness of that article depends almost entirely on the water held in suspension. The value of lanolin as an ointment base much depends upon its containing emulsified water; the water has a softening influence on the lanolin, rendering it pliant and easy to mix, otherwise it would be too stiff for a good ointment base.

A phenomenon commonly observed during the making a gum emulsion is a cracking noise like the breaking of a small stick. This is due to the tearing action of the pestle causing a series of fractures in the product. Many authorities have asserted that this crack or click is positive evidence that the emulsion is a success. In my experience the sign is not infallible, for on numerous occasions students have shown me their products with plenty of "crack," but in such a spoilt condition as to be quite beyond the hope of turning them into emulsions.

Notwithstanding that the balance of opinion is greatly in favour of acacia over tragacanth for emulsions, there are still those who hold to tragacanth and continue to recommend it. This is matter for surprise, for the more fully we know the perfect character of acacia emulsions, the more completely do those of tragacanth pass into the shade. Tragacanth gives magmas rather than emulsions; you can easily incorporate oils with it, but examine the product and you will see the oil globules are of a coarse character, visible to the unaided eyes. The difference obtainable by the two gums may reasonably be attributed to their difference of constitution. In a tragacanth emulsion the swollen colloid bassorin appears to have the power of keeping the globules of oil from coalescing, not by virtue of viscosity, but rather by providing an obstacle to the movement of the oil. On the other hand, a perfect acacia emulsion has each particle of oil surrounded by an envelope of soluble gum, both together forming a cell, having enough resistance, to prevent coalescence with contiguous cells. At this point I am constrained to make a few remarks on the cod-liver oil emulsion of the "Unofficial Formulary," made, as you know, with tragacanth. Like Conroy my attempt to make a good emulsion of it was a failure. The oil is well suspended but badly divided. It would have been better, as Conroy suggests, to have made it with gum acacia.

Tinctures of senega and quillaia have remarkable properties

as emulsifying agents, because of their power, in very small quantity, of dividing and pulverising substances where gums fail. If you place in a bottle 1 oz. of chloroform, 20 minims of tincture of senega, and a few drachms of water, shake well, and make up to 5 oz. with water, you get a product in which the chloroform is divided into an immense number of globules; these globules readily subside, but will rest for hours without breaking down. Mercury, ether, or any essential oil can be divided in the same manner. Mr. H. Collier ("Year-book of Pharmacy," 1879) gives some formulæ for senega-made emulsions; they are useful for hospital work, where time allowed for work done is much too brief. In private dispensing senega will never be regarded with favour, as its emulsions are too temporary in character.

The flavouring and preservation of emulsions ought not to be overlooked. Although an emulsion may be therapeutically and mechanically perfect, it is often nauseating to the taste and offensive in odour. Flavouring, though only an adjunct, still does contribute elements of value to a medicine. The common favourites among flavours are those used in cookery, such as the volatile oils of almond, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, lemon, the essence of vanilla, and orange-flower water. My opinion of these as regards permanency, palatability, and power to disguise is in favour of almonds. An elegant cod-liver oil emulsion is made as follows:—

Cod-liver oil..	..	..	..	..	4 oz.
Powdered gum acacia	..	..	..	..	1 "
Oil of cassia	..	..	..	..	4 minims
" almonds (volatile)	..	..	..	..	4 "
Saccharin	..	..	..	..	2 grains
Water to make	..	..	..	..	8 oz.

Mix the oils with the gum and saccharin in a dry mortar, add 2 oz. of water, stir till the emulsion is formed; finally, add sufficient water to make 8 oz., then mix well.

Castor-oil is well disguised in the following formula:—

Castor oil	..	..	..	..	1 oz.
Powdered gum acacia	..	..	..	..	3 drachms
Oil of almonds (volatile)	..	..	..	..	2 minims
" cloves (volatile)	..	..	..	..	1 "
saccharin	..	..	..	..	1 grain
Water to make	..	..	..	..	4 oz.

Mix the oils with the gum and saccharin in a dry mortar add 4 drachms of water at once, stirring till the emulsion is formed, dilute to 4 oz. with water.

Having saccharin at our disposal provides us with a useful substitute for sugar in emulsions. Its advantages are that it adds nothing to the thickness of the product, and cannot give rise to fermentation. The method found most convenient for using saccharin is a 10-per-cent. solution made by adding bicarbonate of sodium till effervescence ceases; 20 grains of saccharin take 8 grains of the soda salt.

To keep emulsions for long periods is not desirable; they are best freshly made. Should it be desired to preserve them, recourse must be had to such antiseptics as boric or salicylic acid, or, better, perhaps, a simple tincture of benzoin, or even pure chloroform. The latter is a most powerful antiseptic, imparting an agreeable sweetness; 1 minim may be added to each ounce of emulsion.

During the last four or five years it has become a practice among medical and scientific men to call all preparations holding finely-divided suspended matter emulsions. It is a common occurrence in my pharmacy to be asked to prepare an emulsion of boric acid, or iodoform, in glycerine or olive oil. If it is correct to apply the word emulsion to such preparations, we may extend its meaning to all examples of uniform suspension, so that a bismuth mixture becomes an emulsion. This widening of meaning is, I think, quite legitimate, and even consistent with our own practice. When we emulsify a solid resin, as copaiba or benzoin, our whole aim is to get the solid finely divided and equally distributed; this accomplished, the product is called an emulsion. Therefore, it is reasonable to argue that the suspension and equal distribution of any finely-divided solid in a soft or liquid medium equally constitutes an emulsion. The views here expressed are supported by a paragraph in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for November 5, where August Brunnen, of Heidelberg, gives a note on iodoform emulsion in glycerine.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

NICKEL-PLATING SOLUTION.—M. Arène, the French Vice-Cousul at Mons (Belgium), recommends the following formula:—

Pure sulphate of nickel ..	1,000 grammes
Neutral tartrate of ammonia ..	725 "
Tannin	5 "
Water	20 litres.

Dissolve the three chemicals in 3 or 4 litres of water, boil for fifteen minutes, complete the 20 litres with water, and decant the clear liquor. With a bath thus composed, a weak current is sufficient to afford a thick plating of nickel—white, soft, homogeneous, and not liable to scale off when the articles have been properly freed from grease and all impurities.

NEW POSITION FOR A CHEMIST.—By a ministerial order of October 29, an analytical chemist is to be attached to the Agricultural Laboratory at Orleans, the post to be awarded by competition. Candidates must be of French nationality, over twenty-five years of age, and graduates of one of certain national schools. They must also prove that they have acquired experience in teaching agricultural chemistry. The salary is to be 3,000f., with lodgings, besides a share of the laboratory receipts not to exceed the amount of the regular salary.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE PARIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The annual awarding of prizes to students took place on November 14, with due ceremonies, and in presence of all the professors dressed in their black and crimson silk robes, and with more pleasing countenances than on examination day. Director Planchon opened with one of his kind and practical addresses to the young men. Professor Prunier followed with a panegyric of the late Professor Baudrimont, and *Agrégé* Beauregard called out the names of the successful competitors for prizes. This speaker complained that too few competitors enter the lists, and that in consequence several prizes had not been awarded this year.

THE HERBALIST BILL.—The Bill, published for the first time in the *Journal Officiel* of November 10, is a remarkable document in its way, and the preamble far from commonplace. The herbalists complain that, although they get their diplomas from the College of Pharmacy, the college will never give them a list of what they may or may not sell. Their shops are ransacked by pharmacists' visiting committees as if herbalists were state conspirators, and the discovery of a box of Vichy lozenges insures a 500f. fine. The college allows them to sell mustard powder and linseed meal, but they may not sell Rigollet's sinapisms or Hamilton's poultices. The herbalist may sell lump alum or gum camphor, but not alum or camphor powdered; French, but not Chinese rhubarb; French, but not Sicilian manna; tar ointment, but not camphor ointment, &c. Therefore herbalists, after demonstrating the exceeding usefulness of their profession, pray for the passage of a modest Bill providing that—(1) The diploma shall, as heretofore, be obtained from schools of pharmacy. (2) Herbalists may sell all non-poisonous plants, native or foreign; all non-poisonous specialties; all non-poisonous simple drugs, syrups, pastes, lozenges, and coated pills. (3) Such substances only shall be considered poisonous as have been so designated by the official codex. (4) and (5) contain punitive enactments, and abrogation of preceding legislation. If such a Bill be passed—and of course one of the numerous Raspail family is among its promoters—young men would be very foolish to waste three years in schools of pharmacy.

THE STUDENTS' MEETING AGAINST INSCRIPTION FEES.—On November 11 the students' committee appointed to take steps towards the repeal of the inscription fees lately imposed calling a meeting to give an account of their management. Owing to either insufficient advertising or to indifference, the gathering was not largely attended, and it is to be feared the slowness of the audience will be considered an acquiescence in the new order of things. The meeting took place at 8 P.M. in the "Salle de l'Ermitage" (Hermitage Hall), which is a sight in itself. Situated in the Rue de Jussieu, in the classic neighbourhood of the Jardin des Plantes, the hall stands in a back yard—a few trees cause it

to be called a garden—to which access is obtained through either a café or a rather uninviting side alley. The hall itself is not uncomfortable; plain, but large enough for several hundred, and well lighted. The moderate sum of 6d. was charged for admission. About one hundred students responded to the call, a very small delegation from a body estimated to number ten or fifteen thousand. As the mildness of the evening allowed the doors to be left open, many of the audience smoked, and all kept their hats on; yet one could feel he was among well-bred young men. It is scarcely necessary to add that no drinking was indulged in, temperance seeming natural to the Parisian student.

The meeting was to have been presided over by Deputy Félix Faure, but he having sent a telegram to excuse himself, the students organised with M. Sarte as president, M. Julien first vice-president, and M. Roux second vice-president (all students). M. Madeuf then explained the situation, relating progress made, and defending the students against unjust criticisms. It had been said (1) there are more of them than are needed; (2) they are very expensive to the State; and (3) enjoy special privileges. That they are not too numerous is shown by the fact that the number of physicians in France is decreasing, while pharmacists barely hold their own. As to their expensiveness, M. Madeuf contended that students cost nothing at all to the State. The heavy fees imposed pay in full for the cost of the education afforded. If the balance of the Instruction Publique budget is on the wrong side, the blame should not be laid on students, but on sinecurists and expensive laboratories fed out of the fund. At the College de France there are professors paid ten or fifteen thousand francs a year to lecture to empty benches. For instance, you can see there Professor B., eminent chemist though he be, exposing recondite theories to three hearers. [A voice: "They are cabmen from the hackstand!"] Is it fair to charge such expenses to the students' education account? And those costly laboratories enjoyed by professors for private researches, should they not be supported by the State, since it profits by the discoveries? But of what use are they to the students, that such items should be entered as incurred for education?

M. Roux, of the committee, gave an account of their peregrinations among influential persons and bodies. The Paris Municipal Council had behaved handsomely, and passed resolutions supporting the students in their prayer for the repeal of inscription fees. M. Goblet, then premier, received them very kindly, but answered in substance that the Treasury needed funds. M. Berthelot, at the time Minister of Public Instruction, was rude, and reproached them with asking for privileges. Deputy Clémenceau, M.D., gave them an attentive hearing, disputed every point inch by inch, but finally allowed himself to be convinced, and promised his support. The speaker advised calmness and careful watching of the House's transactions.

M. Desormeaux, another of the committee, related similar experience. The chief argument against the repeal, namely, the need of funds, can be easily disposed of. "Suppress sinecures," he said, "and there will be money enough. There is, for instance, a useless old fellow in the Rue St. Jacques [he seems to be the students' *bête-noire*] who makes us wait for hours when we go to pay university fees. For handling our money he gets 25,000f. a year and 2 per cent. of the amounts collected. Let each faculty receive its own fees, and do away with such sinecures, then there will be no need of inscription fees." The speaker suggested action through the legislature, and to this end advised that the petition be now thoroughly circulated in the faculties, to secure more signatures.

M. Gorlimand thought petitions all humbug. He was in favour of more radical measures. All students should strike, and refuse to pay the fees.

The assemblage was evidently against violence, as loud protests of dissent were heard. Some hot words were even exchanged, and a tussle appeared imminent, but order was soon restored, and the gathering dispersed after voting thanks to the Municipal Council and several deputies, and advising students to bring to bear all the pressure which they can influence on the individual deputies representing their respective departments.

THE nose can detect 1 part of mercaptan mixed with 28,000,000,000 parts of air.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on November 3, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., president, in the chair.

Several gentlemen were admitted fellows of the Society, and certificates on behalf of others were read for the first time. Amongst the papers read was one on—

THE INTERACTION OF ZINC AND SULPHURIC ACID.

By M. M. Pattison Muir and R. H. Adie.

The authors have examined the interaction between sulphuric acid of varying concentrations and zinc of different degrees of purity. If pure or nearly pure zinc and moderately dilute sulphuric acid interact at moderate temperatures, they give zinc sulphate and hydrogen only; as temperature and concentration increase the quantity of hydrogen produced decreases, and sulphur dioxide and sulphuretted hydrogen begin to appear. With concentrated acid and nearly pure zinc the chief gaseous product is sulphur dioxide. When commercial zinc is used sulphur dioxide and sulphuretted hydrogen are produced at almost all temperatures, and even with acids as dilute as $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 100\text{H}_2\text{O}$ zinc sulphate is the only solid product of the interaction at any temperature or concentration of acid. Platinised zinc-foil and variations in the relative mass of zinc afforded practically the same results. The general conclusion arrived at is that the interaction between nearly pure zinc and sulphuric acid of different degrees of concentration is chiefly a direct chemical reaction; but that when less pure zinc is employed the reaction is largely electrolytic. The marked influence of concentration and temperature, in every case, makes it probable that the reactions are many and complex, and that they occur between zinc and various molecular aggregates of H_2SO_4 and H_2G , or of H_2SO_4 , SO_3 , and H_2O .

In the discussion on this paper Dr. Armstrong expressed his dissent from the conclusion that certain reactions were chemical and others electrolytic, and stated that the chemical and electrical phenomena were in such cases absolutely interdependent. Replying to this, Mr. Muir stated that in one case zinc, sulphuric acid, and water interact in the manner usually called chemical, giving rise to the products named; while in the other case, besides this change, another occurs, viz., the decomposition of the acid by the electric current produced in the chemical reaction occurring between the acid, the zinc, and the other metal or metals in the specimen of zinc used.

In the course of a paper on

THE DEHYDRATION OF METALLIC HYDROXIDES BY HEAT

By Professor Carnelley, D.Sc., and Dr. James Walker,

it was stated that precipitated antimony trioxide is anhydrous, and is stable up to 360° . The following definite stable hydrates appear to exist:—(a.) $\text{Ag}(\text{OH})$, stable up to about 100° , then rapid loss of water with formation of Ag_2O ; reduction complete at $300\text{--}340^\circ$. (b.) $\text{Hg}(\text{OH})_2$, stable up to about 100° ; complete dehydration to HgO at about 178° , when incipient decomposition into Hg and O_2 commences, followed by full decomposition at about 415° to 440° . (c.) $\text{CeO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_3$ = ortho-ceric hydrate. This hydrate was formed on heating precipitated hydrate of cerium dioxide to about 385° . It remained stable from about 385° to 600° . On heating to over 600° , it underwent dehydration to CeO_2 , and became salmon-coloured. (d.) $5\text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{O}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—This was the composition of air-dried cobaltic hydrate, and was perfectly stable up to 75° .

The following papers were also read:—"Note on the Atomic Weight of Gold." By T. E. Thorpe, F.R.S., and A. P. Laurie. "Preliminary Note on certain Products from Teak." By R. Romanis. [The author finds that alcohol extracts a soft resin from teak, but no oil or varnish. On distilling the resin he obtained a crystalline substance which he also found to be present in considerable quantity in the tar resulting from the destructive distillation of teak.] "Note on Safety Taps." By W. A. Shenstone. "Note on Guthrie's Compound of Amylene with Nitrogen Peroxide." By A. K. Miller, Ph.D. "The Bromination of Naphthalene β -Sulphonic Acid." By G. Stallard; and "The Constitution of the three Isomeric Pyrocresols." By W. Bott, Ph.D.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

HAMILTON, D. C. W., & DAVID, A. C., Mincing Lane, E.C., produce brokers.

LAING, J., SON & CO., Mincing Lane, City, Manchester, and Huddersfield, merchants.

MOLESWORTH, T. C., & SON, Ketton and South Luffenham, Rutland, common brewers and aerated-water manufacturers.

WASTALL, E. G., & CO., Ramsgate and Margate, manufacturers of mineral waters.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BADGER, WILLIAM JAMES, Allcroft Road, Haverstock Hill and Drury Lane, mineral-water manufacturer.

BROE, JOHN JOSEPH, formerly of Royston, near Barnsley, now of Kingston-upon-Hull, physician, surgeon, and accoucheur.

CURTIS, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, Gloucester and Sharpness' chemist, druggist, and sauce manufacturer.

JAY, ALFRED (trading as Jay Père et Fils), late of Fitzroy Street, Euston Road, present address unknown, wholesale perfumer.

MCILROY, ISAAC, Clifton, Bristol (formerly trading with J. Pritchard and L. Fry as James Pritchard & Co., afterwards with L. Fry as Pritchard & Co.), mercantile clerk, formerly produce broker.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

CURTIS, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, Gloucester and Sharpness, chemist, druggist and sauce manufacturer, Nov. 22, Bull Hotel, Gloucester; Dec. 14, Shirehall, Gloucester.

MITCHELSON, HENRY, Godalming, mineral-water manufacturer. Nov. 22, Cannon Street Hotel; Dec. 15, Town Hall, Guildford.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BADGER, WILLIAM JAMES, Allcroft Road, Haverstock Hill, and Drury Lane, mineral-water manufacturer.

BROE, JOHN JOSEPH, formerly of Royston, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, now of Kingston-upon-Hull, physician, surgeon, and accoucheur.

LILES, JOHN, East Hamlets, Shropshire, ale and porter agent and mineral-water manufacturer.

MITCHELSON, HENRY, Godalming, mineral-water manufacturer.

THOMAS, FREDERICK (trading as Frederick Thomae & Co.), Crouch Hall Road, Hornsey, and Mincing Lane and Mark Lane, City, late of Hornsey Lane, merchant.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

SMITH, HENRY (trading as Hubbard & Smith), Leicester, wholesale chemist and druggist. Second and final div. of $8d$, Nov. 23, 28 Friar Lane, Leicester.

Amended notice for that published in the *London Gazette*, Oct. 25:—

ROBERTS, THOMAS, Holyhead, and Brynsciencyn, Llanidan Anglesey, chemist. Second and final div. of $\frac{3}{4}d$, Nov. 22, Official Receiver's offices, Chester.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 4:—

ANDERTON, JOHN, Derby, mineral-water manufacturer, First and final div. of $1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d$, any day, Official Receiver's offices, Derby.

ORDER ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE SCHEME.

COOKE, PHILIP, Church Row, Wandsworth, chemist and newspaper proprietor. Scheme approved. Receiving order rescinded.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 17.

A THICK fog which settled upon London early in the morning on Wednesday, and only increased in density as the day wore on, necessitated the postponement of the drug sales until Friday, because the druggists found it perfectly impossible to judge of the goods on show in the absence of proper light. As we are compelled to close our columns on Thursday night in order not to lose the Australian and Eastern mails, we must defer the report of the auctions until next week. The sales are not, however, likely to result in any important alterations in the market. The goods offered are unusually few, and include but few parcels of exceptional interest. There is a fair quantity of ipecacuanha, good selections of cardamoms, sarsaparilla, Cape and Curaçao aloes, rhubarb, and senna, and an exceptionally large lot of cinchona from the Neilgherries, in fine strong mossy druggists' quills. There are also over 2,000 oz. of morphia. The show of musk is a poor one, and an advance is very likely to be established. We noticed a fine lot of bold white alomdy Sumatra benzoin. Calumba and buchu are abundant, but the quality of the former is undesirable. There is very little change in the market, the principal alterations being an advance in camphor (crude and refined) and China galls. Quinine is also firmer.

'Change on Wednesday presented a truly pitiable spectacle. About one-half of its usual attendants, having braved the all-pervading fog, were met to transact "business," and abuse the clerk of the weather. They hovered about, like the ghosts in "Ruddigore," in a darkness so deep as to scarcely enable them to recognise their most intimate acquaintances, while taking notes was entirely out of the question. But although the vast meeting-hall is quite without the usual appliances for artificial illumination, light was not entirely wanting. A gorgeous beadle procured four penny candles (terrible evidence of Civic waste), and somehow fixed them against the wall. By their glow the Merchants of the first Commercial City of the World transacted business at their Royal Exchange on November 16th of the year of grace 1887. In the corner allotted to the oil-dealing fraternity no candles were lighted, whether on account of the highly combustible nature of the congregation there assembled or for some other reason deponent knoweth not.

The announcement is made this week that the quinine works of Conrad Zimmer, Frankfort-on-Maine, and Fr. Jobst, of Stuttgart, have amalgamated. At first it was stated that the object of the union was to decrease the output, and that consequently one of the two factories would be closed, but now it appears that both factories will continue working under their respective managers, although the partners in Fr. Jobst's firm will retire. Both brands, it is said, will continue to be sold, but their sale in England will be placed in the hands of one London firm. In apparent contradiction with the latter statement it is said that the two concerns will henceforth be conducted under one name—viz. "The Amalgamated Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Feuerbach, near Stuttgart and Frankfort-on-Maine." The two amalgamated firms were the oldest German houses in their branch, Jobst having been established in 1806 and Zimmer in 1837. The new works will manufacture all sorts of pharmaceutical and chemical products, and the wholesale drug branch, hitherto carried on by Fr. Jobst at Stuttgart, will be removed to Frankfort-on-Maine.

The adjudication of pharmaceutical products and chemicals for use in Paris hospitals during the year 1888 will take place on December 13, next. Information is given and tenders are received daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the "Sécrétariat général de l'Administration," 3 Avenue Victoria, Paris. The supply of drugs and other articles for use in the Nantes hospitals during the year 1888 will be allotted on November 25. Particulars may be had from the "Sécrétariat de l'Hôtel Dieu," Nantes, France.

A satisfactory sign of increasing vitality in Trade is the growing firmness of steam-freight rates to and from many important countries, notably from China and the far East, the United States, Brazil and the River Plate, and the Mediterranean. Freight from India are still very low, but outward rates for that quarter are firm.

As a curiosity, we note that a musk-dealer in Vienna, who claims to import his goods direct from the source of production, advertises that he has always about 100 kilos. (3,500 oz.) of musk in stock, which he offers at the rate of 85s. per oz. Such a stock, representing a value of about 15,000*l.*, is, to say the least, unusual enough to be worthy of mention.

A proposal will shortly be laid before the German Parliament (though why that body should be concerned in the matter does not seem quite clear) to adopt a system of warrants for goods, so as to facilitate the exchange of articles of commerce. Warrants are now in use in the principal commercial countries of the world, such as Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Italy, Austria, &c., but in Germany they have not, thus far, been in existence. It is suggested that, instead of the English system, under which only one voucher is given for goods, a dual voucher system, similar to that now obtaining in the United States, Holland, &c., might be adopted. Under the latter, the custodians of the goods issue two vouchers—a warrant proper and a loan-warrant. If money is raised on the goods, the latter document only is deposited with the lender; and the absence of the loan-warrant, in case the goods are sold to a third party, at once shows the latter that money has been raised on the merchandise. The would-be buyer can then inspect the warehouse books for particulars. Transference of both vouchers renders the goods the absolute property of the buyer.

A Company has been formed at Berlin, under the style of "German West-African Company," for the purpose of acquiring, especially in Western Africa, territories suitable for colonisation by Germans. It is proposed to establish in the districts thus acquired trading factories and industrial establishments, soap-works and lime-works being among the latter. A capital of 500,000 marks (25,000*l.*) will be sufficient, it is thought, to carry out the preliminary objects in view. About one-half of this amount has been subscribed.

ACID (CITRIC).—Business is confined to retail quantities, 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. being the nearest price.

ACID (TARTARIC) quite flat, at 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb. for *Foreign*, and 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. nominally for *English*.

ALUM.—The demand remains about the same, and prices show no alteration, 6*l.* being still the quotation for ground, and 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for loose alum.

ANGOSTURA BARK.—Two large parcels, together about 120 cwt., have just been imported into Hamburg. The quality is described as genuine, and it is said that holders ask up to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ARSENIC.—The demand remains fairly good at 11*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. for white powder.

BORAX steady at 27*l.* to 30*l.* second hand.

BROMINE.—There is no alteration in this article, but bromides are not quite so firm. Howard's *Bromide of potassium* has been reduced recently to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) has further improved this week, 75*s.* per cwt. having been paid for *Japanese* on the spot, and it is expected that the article will continue to advance.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Makers have made a further advance in their prices; *bells* are now quoted at 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and *tablets* at 1s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Higher quotations are anticipated shortly.

CARDAMOMS.—A fair assortment of Mangalore and Malabar cardamoms, grown in Ceylon (there are altogether 128 packages), will come up for sale to-morrow. The exports from Ceylon since the opening of the new season were: October 1 to October 20, 1887, 1,936 lbs.; 1886, 6,015 lbs.; 1885, 1,092 lbs.

CHAMOMILES.—There is a little more inquiry, and the market remains steady; but most of the business is at present confined to old flowers, holders being anxious to sell this part of their stock first. New *Belgian* chamomiles are held at 8l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.; old flowers, from 62s. 6d. down to 30s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The Ceylon market, according to reports dated October 25, remained extremely depressed, twigs being quite unsaleable. The exports during the first three weeks of the new season (October 1 to 20) were: 1887, 299,466 lbs.; 1886, 631,708 lbs.; 1885, 692,346 lbs. The following is the present range of values of South American barks as compared with the corresponding date of last year:—Calisaya, flat, 6d. to 1s. 2d. 1887, 1s. to 2s. 1886; Calisaya, quill, 9d. to 1s. 1887, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. 1886; Crown, Loxa, 9d. to 2s. 1887, 6d. to 1s. 10d. 1886; Grey (Huanoco), 9d. to 1s. 8d. 1887, 6d. to 1s. 5d. 1886; Maracabo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. 1887, 3d. to 6d. 1886; Pitayo, hard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. 1887, 2d. to 8d. 1886; Red, flat, 1s. to 10s. 1887, 1s. 6d. to 6s. 1886; Red, quill, 1s. to 3s. 1887, 1s. to 3s. 6d. 1886; Cuprea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. 1887, 2d. to 11d. 1886.

COCAINE quiet. Business is being done at 10d.

ERGOT OF RYE very quiet, and apparently with more sellers than buyers. American orders seem entirely wanting. *Spanish* is quoted at 2s. nominally, *Russian* at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Several lots, including some new Spanish, will be offered for sale to-morrow. About half a ton of sound new Russian ergot arrived at Hamburg last week.

GALLS.—*China* are still advancing; early this week 65s. per cwt. was paid on the spot, and since then business has been done at 70s. per cwt. More money is now asked for November-January shipment. Business has been done early in the week at 59s., c.i.f. terms.

GAMBIER.—A fair quantity was offered a auction on Tuesday, and prices fell 9d. per cwt., *Block* selling, without reserve, at 23s. 3d. per cwt. for the bulk, one lot bringing 23s. 6d. Since then 23s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid privately for spot stuff, and 22s. 9d. for October steamer shipment.

GLYCERINE very firm, and some of the best brands are held at 85l. for s.g. 1.260. Some of the makers report sales at 82l. for quantities.

GUM ARABIC remains very firm, and the crops seem to be under the average in most quarters. Business in *Barbary* is confined to retail lots of good to fine gum, at 110s. to 112s. 6d. per cwt. The commoner qualities are neglected. In *East Indian* gum, good and fine Aden are scarce and firmly held; fine Amrad sells well at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.; the brown sorts are difficult to move. Common *Egyptian* Amrad attracts little attention. Further sales of Ghezirah have been effected at 90s. per cwt., and this quality is now in small supply, while owners ask higher rates. In *Senegal* gum nothing of importance is doing; holders are very firm. Bordeaux quotations are extremely high. Business in *Turkey* sorts is confined to small lots at previous rates.

GUM KAUKL.—In consequence of the depression of trade prevailing in New Zealand large numbers of men have taken to kauri digging. As many as 10,000 are said to be now engaged in that pursuit, and the quantity of gum brought to the Auckland market has largely increased in consequence.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Last Friday 15 cases *Turkish* and 542 packages *Syrian* tragacanth were offered at auction. Of the former, two cases thirds sold at 12l., and of the latter, the greater part was disposed of: Firsts, at 9l. 10s. to 10l.; seconds, at 8l. to 9l.; thirds, at 6l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d.; fourths and pickings, at 6l. 5s. to 2l. 17s.; siftings, pale but mixed, at 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 370 packages *hog* gum were partly sold:

Inferior to good fair, 1l. 5s. to 4l. 5s.; siftings, 4l. 2s. 6d.; Arabic, glassy sorts, 10s. to 23s.

INDIGO.—Calcutta reports dated October 25 state that the October sowings then progressing in Lower Bengal were reported to be doing well. A good many boiling musters had come forward from Behar, and were generally barely up to the quality of last season. About 500 chests of native Oudes had arrived, but no business had yet taken place.

INSECT FLOWERS remain very firm, and there is every reason to anticipate still higher rates in a few months' time, when buyers begin to think about laying in new stock. At present the quotations for *Dalmatian* flowers are equal to 230s. for open, 242l. for half-open, and 256s. for closed flowers, London terms.

IODINE still unchanged, with a fair business, at 9d. per oz. *Resublimed* iodine is held at 14s. per lb., and *potassium iodide* at 11s. 3d. per lb.

LIQUORICE.—*Italian* juice is quoted at about 77s. 6d. for the best brands.

MERCURIALS remain firm but unaltered at the following prices:—*Calomel*, 3s. 1d.; *corrosive sublimate*, 2s. 5d.; red and white *precipitate*, 3s. 3d.; *mercurial ointment*, 1s. 9d.; *blue pill*, 1s. 10d.; and *English vermilion*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

MORPHIA.—The manufacturers' prices remain unchanged at 7s. 6d. per oz. To-morrow's auctions will include, besides a quantity of the T.H.S. brand, 2,000 ozs. crude morphia manufactured in India from the refuse of the Benares and Patna works, and sold for account of the Indian Government.

MUSK is very scarce. To-morrow's sales only include a few tins *Tonquin* musk of the first pile, so-called "old-fashioned," pods, with skin and underskin, and somewhat damp. We understand that these lots are limited at 100s. per oz. There are also several parcels of fairly good *Nepaul* grain musk, and some tins of Chinese *Cabardine*.

OIL (CASTOR) steady, first Calcutta and Italian 4d. to 4d. per lb. The imports of this oil into the United States are growing rapidly. They were: In the fiscal year 1880, 488 galls., value \$328, on which \$488 duty was levied; in 1884, 4,628 galls., value \$2,028 (duty, \$3,3703); in 1885, 13,937 galls., value \$6,192 (duty, \$11,149); in 1886, 13,643 galls., value \$5,766 (duty, \$10,915). This oil is either re-exported to South America and Canada or used in manufactured products for export. The duty was \$1 per gallon until 1883, when it was changed to 80c.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—More firmness is shown in the market. It is said that stocks in Norway have been almost cleared by orders from America, and London holders show more firmness. Quotations, however, vary much, from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon for fine non-congealable; 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. for summer oil.

OIL (PETROLEUM) dearer, *America* spot and December $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d., January-March $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. The total visible supply of refined petroleum on November 1, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows:—1887, Europe, 1,525,858; London, 255,837; Liverpool, 150,172 barrels; 1886, 1,555,675, 257,363, and 106,245; and in 1885, 1,461,345, 256,145, and 116,981 barrels respectively. Concerning the position and prospects of the article, Messrs. Wm. H. Samuel & Co., of Liverpool, say:—"The advance that had taken place at the beginning of October was soon followed by a further rise, which has since been firmly maintained. The American markets also, both crude and refined, have fully maintained the positions they reached last month, and exhibit a firmness that foreshadows a further upward movement. As regards crude oil, the continued rapid inroad into the stocks held in America is having an important influence upon the whole position. The production is now from 10,000 to 20,000 barrels per day less than the consumption, and although it would at this rate take a long time to entirely efface the present unwieldy stock, the fact that it is being rapidly reduced is of the utmost moment. It is furthermore announced that a general shut-down movement has been carried into effect among the producers, and this cannot fail to have the effect of further reducing production. Whether it will bring about a heavy advance in the value of crude oil remains to be seen, but it may be taken for granted that if that consummation is reached, the producers' combination will be put

to a very severe test, and we very much doubt whether it would hold together. The American refined market does not present any remarkable features, and can only be expected to follow the fluctuations in crude oil. Russian refined petroleum continues to gain favour owing to the very satisfactory burning quality of the greater portion of this season's importations, and besides taking the place of American oil in many quarters, it is, owing to its cheapness and superior quality, driving Scotch paraffin oils entirely out of districts in which they have for long held undisputed sway."

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There is no change in the price of essential oil of *Almonds*, which is still quoted at 25s. per lb. One hundred cases *Star anise* are reported to have been sold for arrival at 6s. per lb. c.i.f. (equal to 6s. 5½d. London terms). On the spot the price is rather firmer, at 7s. 2d. per lb., with little offering. *Cassia* unchanged, at 2s. 7½d. per lb., without much inquiry. Up till October 20 no oil of *Citronella* had been exported from Ceylon since the new season commenced. Our market remains very weak, being burdened with an excessive stock: ¾d. per oz. is the nearest quotable value for native brands. English-drawn oil of *Cloves* is now quoted at 6s. 6d. per lb. *Lavender* and *Lemon* steady, but without quotable change. *Lemongrass* oil quiet, with small sales at 2d. per oz. Further forward sales of American *Peppermint* (H.G.H.) at 12s. per lb. landed terms are announced. On the spot the article is firmer, 12s. 7½d. having been paid, it is said. Oil of *Pimento* is worth 12s. per lb. now.

OILS (FIXED).—*Cocconut* oil is very steady at 24l. for good Ceylon; 30l. to 32l. for good to fine Cochín; and, nominally, 25l. 10s. for Mauritius. *Cottonseed* oil has advanced; new crude is held at 18l. 5s. on the spot; refined at 20l. November-April, however, remains at 18l. 10s. Hull, steady, at 18l. 15s. for spot, and 17l. 12s. 6d. for December-March; crude, 16l. 15s.; December-April, 15l. 10s. *Linseed* oil dearer, at 19l. 5s. to 19l. 10s. on the spot; 19l. 10s. for December; 19l. 12s. 6d. to 19l. 15s. for January-April. Hull spot, 19l. to 19l. 5s.; December, 19l.; January-April, 19l. 5s. *Olive oil*.—The price of Mogadore oil has advanced since our last report, 34l. having been paid, after which holders asked 34l. 10s. Messina oil is nominal, at 35l. to 36l., and Spanish at 37l. to 38l. *Palm*, quiet, at 22l. for fine Lagos. *Rape* oil, dearer and closing firm; brown, 25l. on the spot; December, 24l. 15s.; January-April, 24l. 10s.; refined oil, 26l. 5s. *Turpentine* slightly lower; 27s. to 27s. 3d. for American spirit on the spot; December, 27s. 3d.; January-April, 27s. 9d. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—Nothing is doing on our market, but holders are firm. *Persian* opium is still quoted here at 14s. 9d. to 15s. per lb., but has advanced on the primary market. At Smyrna the position remains firm, purchases have been made by some of the contractors of Dutch Government opium at Constantinople, and prices remain at 16s. 6d. for new crop. Old opium, however, is weaker, and will probably see a further decline if the winter sowings in the interior, which have suddenly taken a favourable turn, should continue good. On Nov. 5 the stock at Smyrna was about 2,000 baskets (including 500 of the new crop). The arrivals up to that date were 682 baskets, against 3,520 at the corresponding date of the previous season.

QUICKSILVER.—A very slight reaction has occurred this week, business having been accepted by second-hand holders at 7l. 14s. per bottle, while the importers still hold firmly at 7l. 15s. per bottle.

QUININE is looking up a little. We hear that during the week nearly all cheap parcels have been bought up. About 40,000 oz. have changed hands altogether, it is said, at 1s. 3½d. for old *Milan*, and 1s. 4d. for *Brunswick*. *Whiffen's* make is also reported to be in good demand. *Howard's* brand is quoted at 2s. 3d. for bottles, 2s. 1d. for bulk. *Pelletier's*, 2s.; German, in bulk, 1s. 5d. for B & S, 1s. 4d. for other brands. It is not expected that the amalgamation of the two German works, to which we refer elsewhere, will have any effect upon the market position.

RHUBARB.—The auctions to-morrow will include 168 cases, a comparatively small proportion of which is old and wormy root. There are several parcels of *Shensi* and *High dried*, and some very good flat *Canton* of nice fracture.

SAFFRON is somewhat firmer, and it is said that, after all,

the crop is less plentiful than was at first announced. Prices remain, however, as last quoted. The French (*Gatinais*) crop has, it is said, been a small one.

SENNA.—At to-morrow's auctions 315 packages, nearly all *Tinnevelly*, and including a few lots of good bold greenish leaves, will be offered for sale. This week a further consignment of 124 bales arrived from Bombay per *Shannon*.

SHELLAC.—At the weekly auctions 655 cases were offered, of which the smaller part sold apparently at a decline of 1s. per cwt. for second orange. As some of the largest buyers, however, seemed to have their own reasons for not bidding on certain lots; the decline is more apparent than real, and privately also the tone of the market is fully as firm as last week. The sales at auction include *Second orange*, good fair, 50s. to 51s.; fair, 45s. 6d. to 47s.; livery, unworked, 44s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt.; *button*, very good first (which is scarce), 63s.; thirds, 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. Privately second button near at hand sold at 53s. c.i.f. terms, and at the close this variety is dearer. Under date of October 25, a Calcutta report says, "There is a stronger tone in the market, and more inquiry for good marks. Sellers are advancing their prices, and report that sticklac is very scarce, it being difficult to procure at all, irrespective of price."

SPICES.—At the auctions *arrowroot* sold steadily; fair to good white St. Vincent at 2d. to 3½d. per lb. *Chillies* realised 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. for Zanzibar, and 24s. for pale Sierra Leone. *Cloves*.—The speculative movement has abated, and lower rates were accepted, viz., 10½d. to 10¾d. for ordinary to fair Zanzibar. *Clove stems* sold at 2¼d. to 2½d. per lb. Ordinary Cochín *ginger* easier; low ends, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; partly scraped, 27s. Jamaica dull; ordinary bleached, 70s. *Mace* steady; 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. for fair Penang. *Nutmegs* slightly lower. *Black pepper* firm; greyish to fair Singapore, 7½d. to 7¾d. *White* quiet, and without business. *Pimento* quiet; 2¾d. for fair.

TURMERIC is much depressed. Dull *Madras* finger sold at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—Had the sales been held to-day the inclusion of 165 tins of Vanilla in the catalogues would probably have given rise to renewed discussion and protest on the part of the druggists, but it is doubtful whether the point will be debated to-morrow. A report from Mahanoro (Madagascar) states: "Vanilla is now the plantation which attracts most attention; it is carried on by foreigners only up to the present time; every planter reckons on a larger crop; and, moreover, more than one plantation will begin its first production this year."

Personalities.

MR. H. ENGLAND has bought the drug establishment lately carried on by Mr. Wood, of Bridgehouses, Sheffield.

MR. W. GANGSTER is now carrying on the mixed country business at Whiterashes, Newmachar, Aberdeen, which lately belonged to Mr. Andrew Laing.

MR. J. A. C. BOYDEN has succeeded to the business for many years carried on by Mr. W. Askham, chemist, Market Place, Pocklington.

MR. J. J. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, Tamworth Street, Lichfield, was unanimously elected high-sheriff of the city by the council of the borough.

MR. HENRY MACAULEY, pharmaceutical chemist, Portadown, Ireland, was on November 11 committed for trial at the Assizes on a charge of arson, bail being refused.

TARIFF AND PATENT LAWS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—From September 15 last a uniform import duty of 5 per cent. *ad val.* is levied on all goods entering the territory of the South African Republic (Transvaal). A few articles are admitted free, but they do not include any of pharmaceutical interest. Perfumed soap pays an extra duty of 10s. per 100 lbs., and common soap of 5s. 6d. per 100 lbs., over and above the 5 per cent. A patent law has also come into operation in the Transvaal from October 1.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish.

Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., not noticed in this issue will, if possible, be attended to next week.

Elixir of Saccharin.

SIR,—A convenient fluid preparation of saccharin being required for dispensing purposes, as chairman of the Formula Committee of the Pharmaceutical Conference I have been requested by some of its members, as a provisional formula, to recommend the following for elixir saccharin:—

Saccharin	24 grains
Bicarbonate of sodium	12 "
Rectified spirit	1 fl. drachm
Distilled water	7 "

Rub the saccharin and bicarbonate of sodium in a mortar, with the water gradually added. When dissolved add the spirit, and filter.

Twenty minims contain 1 grain of saccharin. This is sufficient to flavour a 4-oz. mixture.

Yours obediently,
W. MARTINDALE.

Strophanthus for Museums.

SIR,—As specimen pods of a species of strophanthus different from that which is in general use are being offered to materia medica museums, we beg to say that, having on hand about 10 lbs. of pods of the genuine drug as now employed in medicine, we shall be happy to present a specimen for any museum of materia medica upon request.

Yours very respectfully,
BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

November 11.

Coca Wine and the Excise.

SIR,—We note the letter in your last issue under above title, and as comment add, Truly the ways of the Inland Revenue authorities are past comprehension.

Some little time ago the chemists of this town were informed that these medicated wines could not be sold without a wine licence. In order to be free from all risk, we were accordingly prepared to take out the necessary permit, even though a small annual loss resulted, but we were then informed that "a wine licence could not be held by a holder of a methylated-spirit licence." On applying to Mr. Haydon, he replied that, on making inquiries, he found that this was the case. Judge of our surprise, therefore, on taking up *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of October 29 to find Messrs. Armbracht, Nelson & Co. publishing a letter from Somerset House, wherein it was implied that their preparation could be sold without a wine licence providing a patent-medicine stamp according to value was affixed.

We believe we are right when we state that it is to this brand your correspondent Mr. Barry refers; but we certainly fail to see why Mariani's, Mellin's, Lorimer's, and other coca wines, and Coleman's malt wine, should not be equally exempt; and we would suggest to these firms combination for the purpose of securing equality of treatment.

Our Pharmaceutical Society will not, and the Chemists' Defence Association, being dead, cannot, make representa-

tions to the Inland Revenue authorities of the difficulties, we hold, their action involves.

One would have thought, and common-sense, without red tape tied round it, would suggest, that, seeing that invalids are ordered these purely, or, at any rate, largely, medicinal preparations by the medical profession; and since, also, it is the better class of pharmacists who stock them, and that the ordinary wine and spirit merchant is not fully conversant with their medicinal virtues; and further, as the revenue would benefit to the extent of an average sixpence a bottle by their sale as a patent medicine, it might have been contented, in the absence of any widespread ill result from such course, to have left the sale of these articles with those who have been instrumental in introducing them as medical aids.

Our object in writing is to solicit an expression of opinion as to concerted action, whereby we may obtain some concession on the part of the Inland Revenue authorities, either that they shall permit truly medicated wines to be sold as patent medicines, or secure modification of the clause in their Spirit Act which prevents chemists from benefiting the revenue by taking out wine licences.

Judging by the continued repetition of the offer of a Norwich firm to pay the wine licence for retailers of their speciality, and taking cognisance of the fact that it is well known that the large stores deal in methylated spirit and in wines also, and hold licences for both, it is high time that such an anomalous state of affairs was respectfully appealed against by the, as a whole, responsible and respectable members of our trade.

Yours obediently,

Harrogate.

WILSON & SON.

[See Editorial Note on this subject.]

A Conscienceless Chemist.

A Welsh correspondent writes:—As it may be of interest to some of my fellow-pilgrims, I give the result of applying to Somerset House *re* the "Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici, B.P.," which I wrote you about some time back. Since I have made it I have sold a large quantity of it, especially on Sundays (Sunday Closing Act in force in Wales). The reply from Somerset House is:—"A licence is not required for the sale of the 'Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici' so long as it is prepared in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia." Now, as the British Pharmacopœia gives the formula, and as we have plenty of other licences, duties, rates, taxes, &c., to pay, my motto is, "Sell everything that is legal, whether it may make your customers drunk or not." The publican does not care whether he makes his customers tight or not if he can get the "wheels" out of them; neither do I, now. The way I get up the above is in an oval 6-oz. bottle, plain cork, Hunt's paper cap, labelled:—"Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici, B.P.; mixture of French brandy, prepared according to British Pharmacopœia. Dose.—Two to four tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day." Of course the dose may be *ad libitum*, according to the taste of the "invalid." It sells for 1s. So long as the label does not recommend it for any particular ailment incidental to the human persuasion, it does not require a medicine-duty stamp. I trust some fellow-sinners may gain some benefit from these remarks.

The Hop Bitters Company and Mr. Beck.

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of this company, I notice that my litigation with them was referred to, and it was stated that I had put the company to very great expense and annoyance by counter-actions and by every means in my power, and that I had encouraged other people to oppose them. I have no desire to enter into a discussion with regard to pending litigation; but, as publicity has been given to the statement made at the meeting, I ask you to give equal publicity to my statement as to the exact position of the proceedings, especially as I feel that I am fighting this battle in the interests of the trade, as well as for my own protection. The company issued a writ against me on January 18, 1887, and moved for an injunction to prevent the sale of any "compound tonic hop bitters," as being an infringement of their trade-mark, and a "colourable imitation" of their preparation. No order was made on the motion, and it was ordered to stand till the trial. The action proceeded. Statement of claim was delivered, by which the company claimed the injunction already mentioned and 200l.

damages. By my statement of defence I denied any infringement or imitation, and I counter-claimed to have the register of trade-marks rectified by adding a note disclaiming any right in the company to the exclusive use of the words "Hop Bitters," which I contended were public property, and not the proper subject of a trade-mark. I may remind your readers that it has been more than once publicly stated in open court by the company's counsel that they have not the exclusive right to the use of the words "Hop Bitters."

The case having been set down for trial, stood thirty-two in Mr. Justice Stirling's list at the commencement of the present sittings. The Hop Bitters Company, finding the case near hearing, discovered that it was necessary to obtain evidence from America. They have obtained an order for a commission to examine a witness there, and the result is that the case cannot now be heard till next year. Meanwhile the company are "on the rampage," breathing out fire and bloodshed and endeavouring to terrify the makers of any mixture likely to rival their own. Thus stands the first action. As to the "counter-action," this is my action against the company to restrain the publication of a "proclamation," which I allege to be a libel aimed at me. I issued a writ on March 28, 1887, and moved for an injunction. On the Hop Bitters Company giving an undertaking not to publish the "proclamation" in the interim, the motion was ordered to stand to trial. I have filed a statement of claim, by which I claim this injunction and damages for the publication of the libel. The company have filed a statement of defence, denying the libel, and denying that it was intended to refer to me. The pleading will shortly be completed, and the case set down for trial in the usual way.

Thus stands the counter-action, the only one, though the word seems to have been used in the plural.

Otherwise than by my example I have done nothing to encourage others to oppose the company; but I trust my attitude in the matter will encourage my brother traders to stand firm till the strict rights of the Hop Bitters Company are decided on the day their case against me is heard—a day which the company, in their wisdom, seem by no means anxious to reach.

I have given but a plain statement of the position of the actions, and am content to leave the matter to the judgment of your readers, and to the decision of the court at the hearing.

Yours truly,

11 York Buildings, Hastings.

ALBERT N. BECK.

The Irish Pharmacy Act.

SIR,—I have been following with interest a correspondence going on in your columns, *in re* Irish Pharmacy Act. I read with pleasure a letter in your issue of the 5th inst., from one signing himself "A Dublin Ph. Chemist." Speaking as one who has many years' experience of country trade, I must say that I do not think your correspondent has drawn on his imagination or coloured the picture too highly. I notice that in the last edition of your journal "A Subscriber" joins issue with him, but as he has advanced no material argument in favour of the second grade, I need hardly stop to consider his letter. One observation, however, deserves a passing notice. He considers that, as a second grade already exists in Ireland, your correspondent of the 5th inst. is "very silly." I cannot help thinking that, in this instance, "the boot is on the other foot," for I take it that it is against the perpetuation of that system, which has led to so many abuses in the past and is likely to lead to a greater number of those abuses in the future, that your first correspondent raises his voice, and, in doing so, I feel sure, will be supported by the vast majority of licentiates. It is said, and with a good show of reason, that to those who were (*bonâ fide*) assistants and apprentices before the passing of the Act an injustice has been done. If so, by all means remedy that injustice; and I hold that this will be amply done by the "scheme" foreshadowed at the Council's meeting on November 2. But let there be no perpetuation, and only *bonâ-fide* apprenticed persons registered under that scheme. I also venture to say that the next election of the Council will prove that those members of Council who voted against this second grade, and those alone, have the confidence of the vast majority of their licentiates. There may be a few isolated cases, where the want of a chemist is felt, but that is no argument in favour of a second grade; for

may we not reasonably suppose that as the pharmaceutical chemists increase they will find their way even into those isolated places? The large, or "market," towns of Ireland are already supplied with pharmaceutical chemists and apothecaries who attend to the wants of the public, and who can supply them with as much care and with more ability than a druggist. I maintain there is nothing a druggist can do that a pharmaceutical chemist cannot do as well, or much better. Finally, I would remind the Council that they have recently had some experience of the difficulty in successfully establishing a prosecution against unlicensed persons trading as companies, and ask them are they conscious of the field they would open up for such abuses by establishing a second grade?

Truly yours,

Dublin.

BELLADONNA. (26/198.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

[The opinion of practical readers is invited on subjects discussed under this heading.]

Veterinary Dispensing.

SIR,—I see no great difficulty to overcome in either of Mr. Leeney's prescriptions if he proceeds according to the recognised rules of pharmacy as applied to the compounding of medicines.

Ext. cannab. ind. is not at all difficult to work into a mass with any of the following substances as excipients:—Pulv. gent., glycyrrhiza, lycopodium, or magn. carb., the quantity depending upon the condition of the extract, which seldom requires more than an equal part of either of the powders named, and often much less. If it be required to get equivalent to ʒij. of the extract in each ball, then the only plan is to reduce the bulk of the extract by careful evaporation, until it obtains the necessary consistence to form balls. The mass is then to be equally divided, rolled in some simple powder, and wrapped in paper. Personally I should prefer to administer two or three balls for a dose made by the former method.

I have not dispensed the draught, but should not anticipate any difficulty if the extract was rubbed up with the turpentine and linseed oil in a warm mortar till perfectly smooth; transferred to the bottle, adding the tincture of opium and ether, and shaking the mixture. I would suggest the addition of from one-half to double the quantity more oil as diluent, in order to render the draught sufficiently fluid for administration.

Wigton, November 14.

J. DONALD, V.S.

SIR,—I think the following would suit Mr. Leeney:—

Ol. terebinth.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
Æther. rect.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒj.
Tinct. opii	..	..	..	..	..	ʒj.
Ext. cannab. ind.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
Ol. olivæ	..	..	..	..	..	ʒviij.
Ol. lini	..	..	..	..	..	ʒviij.

Rub down ext. cannab. ind. with ol. olivæ (in which it is soluble).
M. S. A. Ft. haust.

for which he would have to charge 4s. Ext. cannabis ind. is quoted at 16s. per lb. GEP. (196/7.)

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Harold Leeney, M.R.C.V.S., concerning the ext. cannab. ind. difficulty, I desire to inform him that an excellent mixture will result from his formula if he will dispense it in the following manner:—First rub the ext. cannab. ind. down with some of the ol. lini in a mortar, add the remainder, and gradually add the ol. terebinth.; when mixed pour into a bottle, and add the tr. opii and ether rect. previously mixed together, and shake. On standing for some time only a very slight deposit occurs.

London.

F. NORTON.

SIR,—Were Mr. Harold Leeney, M.R.C.V.S., a chemist, he would find no difficulty in dispensing his own prescriptions, and although his qualification appears to denote that he

should have acquired a practical knowledge of veterinary chemistry and dispensing, upon bringing it to the test he fails, and calls upon a trade whom he opposes, in a business point of view, not only to supply this defect in his education, but to "confer a benefit on the profession."

I have no doubt, however, that information will be forthcoming from some ardent "knight" willing to scatter seed upon the desert waste, and thus frustrate the object of my writing. But, sir, permit me, with due respect to M.R.C.V.S.'s and others, to protest most strongly against this invasion of privilege by persons outside our own circle seeking information by taking advantage of the correspondence columns of our "trade journal."

The difficulty of his present system of dispensing, as explained in his letter, is sufficient in itself to convey more than a passing idea of the want of ordinary tact in what should be a very simple manipulation of the drug, and furnishes ample evidence that we have no right to expect either the sale of material or to be called upon to dispense veterinary medicines even by those who are incompetent to dispense for themselves.

In the face of such admissions we are coolly asked to give information. *Cui bono?* I, and doubtless many of my confrères, look upon this letter as an intrusion upon your space—an *exposé* of pharmaceutical incapacity, and an atoxic element in the perversion of the trade.

If the desired information could not be obtained by means of consulting their own publications, they have the alternative of referring the question to members of their own craft, and thus save the necessity of an appeal to us. In any event it must be a source of satisfaction to the community at large, and of congratulation to us, that the sphere of duty of some—or by implication all—M.R.C.V.S.'s—their pathology and therapeutics being equal to their pharmacy—is restricted to the treatment of the lower animals, and does not extend to the Christian population of the country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

56 Everton Road, Liverpool, JAMES PHILLIPS.
November 15.

Ambiguous Prescription.

SIR,—In reply to "Anti-Dolor" I should, without hesitation, make the 2 grs. of extract into six pills. Surely the dose of an active drug like opium ordered every four hours is, as a rule, nearer the minimum than maximum end of the range of dose officially allotted to it.

Any dispenser having the slightest doubt as to his procedure with such a prescription, and choosing the exception to the rule, thereby courting danger, is most assuredly "a lass."

If the doctor had been asked as to whether 2 or 12 grains of extract were intended, I think he would have replied, "If I wanted 12 grains in the pills I should have ordered it."

Yours obediently,
TOPSY. (196/59.)

SIR,—I should read this as ordering six pills, each containing 2 grains of extract. opii; but I would inquire as a confirmation if the patient were an adult. My opinion of the prescription is that it may be read either way. It is a case where the dispenser must exercise his own judgment, and act accordingly. CINNAMON. (196/61.)

Essential Oil in Pills.

SIR,—"Tragacanth" should find no difficulty with his pills (184/73) if he use $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain powdered soap to each minim of the oil of cajuput. The pills will not be hard, but the oil will be perfectly taken up. CINNAMON. (196/61.)

SIR,—In reply to "Tragacanth," concerning the above, if he will first mix the ext. coloc. co. with 12 grains of each of p. saponis and mag. calc. pond., then add the oil, mix well, add the soda hypophosph. in fine powder, and then the ext. hyoscy. previously dried, together with the addition of 4 grains of tragacanth, he will produce a good pill-mass. If the pills are allowed to dry, then varnished, and finally

silvered, a very good pill will result, which, I think, will quite come up to his standard.

London.

F. NORTON.

An Emulsion Wanted.

SIR,—"Hyoscyamus" (180/67) will get his emulsion by rubbing the yolks of three eggs in a mortar with $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of the vinegar; transfer to a 40-oz. bottle, add the turps and shake up into an emulsion; then dissolve the saltpetre in remainder of the vinegar; add this to the emulsion, shaking well; finally, add the liq. plumbi. CINNAMON. (196/61.)

A Benzoic Acid Mixture.

SIR,—Can a presentable mixture be made of the following?—

Liq. ferri perchlor.	..	..	..	3ij.
Acid. benzoici	..	..	..	3vj.
Spt. chloroformi	..	..	..	3iiss.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	3vj.

Sig.: 3ss. every four hours.

ENQUIRER. (197/65.)

[Rub the benzoic acid in a mortar to fine powder along with 30 grains of pulv. trag. co., and add 4 oz. of water slowly. Mix the liquor and spirit with the remainder of the water, and add to the benzoic acid.]

Eye Drops.

SIR,—Can the following be dispensed so as to make a presentable solution to use as eye drops?—

Ext. belladonnæ	..	..	..	3j.
Acid. boracis...	..	..	..	gr. xv.
Ol. ricini ad	..	..	..	3i.

Misce.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. (59/191.)

Borax as an Emulsifier.

SIR,—Can any of your readers tell me how to make the following into an inseparable emulsion?—

Pulv. boracis	..	..	..	3j.
Aq. rosæ	..	..	..	3iiss.
Tinct. canthar.	..	..	..	3j.
Ol. rosmarini	..	..	..	℥xx.
Ess. bergamot.	..	..	..	℥xv.
Ol. ricini	..	..	..	3iij.
Ol. olivæ	..	..	..	3iij.

M.

Yours truly,
BARON. (196/53.)

Prices.

Ivan (196/45) asks how much should be charged for an 8-oz. mixture—tablespoonful doses. The ingredients are nominal as to cost. The common price for this would be 1s. 6d.; the "cutting" price, 10d. or 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

57/189. *Facta non Verba*.—The degree of M.D. Brussels is conferred on any practitioner, native or foreign, provided with proper medical and surgical qualifications, who has gone through a full curriculum, and who can pass a certain examination or series of examinations. The first examination is in therapeutics, pathology, and anatomy; the second in surgery, midwifery, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence; and the third is a practical examination at the hospital, including some operative work. The whole of the examinations may be got through in a week, and a knowledge of French is not essential, as interpreters are provided. It is said that the examinations are very satisfactorily conducted. The fees amount in all to 540 francs (21l. 12s.). The Parisian experiments on hypnotism are generally discredited by medical authorities.

56/193. *Amicus*.—If your article is one that should be patented, you cannot get proper protection for it by registration. You can get provisional protection for six months for 1*l.*, or for four years for 4*l.* Get a form from your post-office.

Heder will be obliged by a reference to the date of an article lately published in the *Practitioner* on the use of red iodide of mercury as a specific in scarlatina.

191/31. *Pagan*.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was founded in 1841. The last report shows that it has 2,454 members (pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists), and a certain number of associates and apprentices.

192/35. *Prescriptis*.—We have given formulæ for teething powders, sulphur hair-restorer, stamp ink, and female pills in the current volume. We do not know how Beecham's pills are made. Vermin-killer is a mixture of strychnine and arsenic, coloured with prussian blue.

188/48. *C. O. F.*—**Areca Nut Tooth Paste**—Precipitated chalk, 6 oz.; powdered areca nut, 1½ oz.; powdered cuttlefish bone, ½ oz.; honey, 2 oz.; glycerine, ½ oz.; water, q.s.; oil of lavender, 10 drops; otto of rose, 3 drops. Mix. We do not see what chemical reaction can take place in the lotion.

15/44. *Cymro*.—**Coca Wine**.—Macerate 2½ oz. of fresh coca leaves in 1 pint of Marsala for a week; express and filter.

10/196. *E. L. D.*, who has resided in France several years, writes to point out the many errors of observation made by the "English Chemist's Assistant" whose reminiscences of his Paris week we printed a fortnight since. "E. L. D." says:—"The Custom-house officers are men, and not women, though one or two of the latter are employed to search female travellers if necessary." He disagrees with the "Assistant's" criticism of the architectural characteristics of Paris, and, in regard to French pharmacies, asserts that these, as a rule, "are cleaner and better kept than our own, though, being devoted to the sale of drugs and medicines, they do not present such a brilliant and questionable display of perfumery and toilet requisites as those in England are obliged to exhibit. Imitations of English specialties are certainly rare, and, with the exception of at one or two *soi-disant* American pharmacies, are not often offered for sale. As yet women are only employed in pharmacies over here to keep the books or act as cashiers; as dispensers they are unknown." "E. L. D." adds remarks on numerous other inaccuracies; but, as the article only professed to give impressions derived from a week's visit, no one, we presume, would look to it for exactitude in details concerning a city like Paris.

188/44. *W. W.* sends a sample of popular **Wheat Dressing** which he supposes is composed of impure sulphate of copper and carbohic acid, the latter absorbed by an earth such as terra alba or fuller's earth. The colour of the powder (light brown) is suggestive of the latter, but on examination we find that the dressing is simply a mixture of impure sulphates of iron and copper, to which a very little of the commonest carbohic acid has been added. The sulphate of iron is in the largest proportion. The following formula will afford a dressing similar to the one sent:—

Impure sulphate of iron	6 lbs.
Impure sulphate of copper	2 lbs.
Crude carbohic acid	2 oz.

Powder the sulphates and incorporate the carbohic acid with them, then expose to the air in a dry place for a day or two before packing. The powder will gradually become brown.

189/52. *Nemo* (Bristol).—**The Mordaunt for the Marking-ink Pencils** is simply chloride of ammonium. Carbonate of soda is the substance which is generally used, but the remains of the preparation which you send contain no trace of that salt.

195/57. *J. W. L.*—If cyanide of potassium does not remove the **Marking-ink Stains**, it is evident that it is not a silver ink, but probably an aniline one. Try the application of a solution of nitrite of sodium (1 in 40) followed by dilute acetic acid.

A. D. (196/26) is asked to repeat his question and to send his name and address.

196/5. *Walter Bignold*.—**Ribbon of Bruges**.—Dissolve 1 oz. of potassium nitrate in 16 oz. of water, and in this solution dip narrow tape, which afterwards dry. Then dip the dried tape in a scenting tincture made from the following:—Benzoin, 3j.; musk, gr. x.; myrrh, 5ij.; tolu balsam, 5ij.; orris root, 5j.; otto rose, m. x.; S.V.R., 3x. Digest for a week and filter.

196/23. *S. Humphreys*.—**Psoriasis** is generally associated with a low condition of the system, so that the internal treatment should be of a tonic character. Thus, cod-liver oil is given, and along with it may be taken the following tonic mixture:—

Sulphate of quinine	gr. xxiv.
Aromatic sulphuric acid	5ij.
Hydrochloric solution of arsenic	Mxxx.
Tincture of ginger	5ij.
Water to	3viij.

A tablespoonful immediately before food thrice daily.

For external application the official chrysarobin ointment is most effectual.

195/69. *Boringer*.—Cooley states that **Homœopathic Cocoa** is "a kind of soluble cocoa prepared with arrowroot, but without sugar." If you refer, however, to our last volume, page 290, you will find it admitted that Epps's cocoa is cocoa combined with loaf sugar and West India arrowroot. An analysis of it showed it to consist of 49.3 per cent. of cocoa; 16.5 per cent. of sugar, and 34.2 per cent. of sago starch. The cocoa nibs are used, and we presume that the whole of the ingredients are made into a paste with water, then dried and powdered.

194/69. *Lichen* has shop drawers and bottles with the following old-fashioned names on them, which he wishes to know the meaning of:—**LICH**: **TART**: [*Leconora tartarea*, the lichen from which cudbear was at one time chiefly prepared]; **PULV**: **CICUTA** [*Cicuta virosa*, cowbane or water hemlock; but *Cicuta* is an old name for hemlock, and it is probable that by *Pulv. Cicuta* powdered hemlock leaves are meant]; **TINCT**: **SACRA** [an old name for wine of aloes]. We do not know how ice pills are made.

195/9. *Gadus*.—You will find a formula for blue-black ink in our issue for March 26, p. 401; also in the previous volume.

193/65. *Vinegar*.—**Toilet Vinegar**.—We cannot say which preparation going under this name most resembles Rimmel's, but we give you two formulæ, both of which are good:—(1) Oils of lavender, rosemary, juniper, peppermint, and cinnamon, of each 4 minims; oils of lemon and cloves, of each 8 minims; S.V.R., 3 oz.; acetic acid, 4 oz.; water to 16 oz. Dissolve the oils in the spirit, add the acid and water, agitate occasionally for a day or two, and filter. (2) Peruvian balsam, 6 drachms; benzol, 12 drachms; essence of ambergris, 4 drachms; oil of bergamot, 2 drachms; oil of neroli, 20 minims; vanilla, 10 grains; acetic acid, 3 oz.; water, 2 oz.; S.V.R. to 40 oz. Shake the balsam and benzol,

together, set aside for half an hour to clear, evaporate the clear liquid until free from benzol odour, then add this and the other odorous ingredients to the spirit, digest for three days, add the acid and water, and digest as long as possible before filtering.

194/32. *Clevedon*.—We cannot add to what we have already said regarding the ginger-beer plant; moreover, you do not state what else you wish to know.

193/66. *Durham*.—Starch glaze is mixed in fine shavings with the starch before the boiling-water is added; or if the glaze is in a stick the finished starch is stirred once or twice with the stick.

193/37. *L. & W.*—**Test for Honey**.—If honey contain glucose—and that is generally the adulterant which is used—it may be detected by dissolving 2 drachms of the sample in 2 drachms of water; add 1 oz. of methylated spirit. If it contain added glucose the flocculence which separates on the addition of spirit subsides quickly, and leaves a clear solution above it within half an hour; but if the honey is pure the flocculence remains *in medias res* for several hours. This is the simplest and, on the whole, the best test.

194/67. *W. H. Jarrow*.—The Sausage Flavouring used in Scotland differs from what is used south of the Tweed. It is somewhat akin to the following in composition, but the proportions vary:—Powdered pimento, 2 oz.; powdered white pepper, 3 oz.; powdered black pepper, 1 oz.; cayenne pepper in fine powder, 1 drachm. Mix. Boracic acid is used as a preservative.

42/3. *Virginia*.—Dr. Murrell states the **Perry Davis's Pain-killer** is composed of spirits of camphor, tincture of capsicum, tincture of gualacum, tincture of myrrh, and alcohol. The following is a good working formula:—

Gum gualaci	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.
" myrrh	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Camphor	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Pulv. capsici	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	Oj.

Macerate fourteen days.

194/72. *E. J. Hoose*.—We have given the formulæ recently.

195/4. *Tom*.—Try Proctor's liquid glue for your violin which is "opening at the joinings." We fear, however, that you will never scrape sweet music from such a dilapidated instrument.

194/63. *J. H. H.*—**Iodine Blistering Ointment** (Veterinary)—What is generally given for this is the biniodide of mercury ointment, 3j. of the biniodide to 1 oz. of lard. Iodine ointment for blistering should be made of the same strength. Colic Draught.—Sweet spirit of nitre, 3ij.; tincture of opium, 3iss.; spirit of turpentine, 3ss.; oil of anise, 5ss. Mix.

184/33. *Borax*.—We cannot state the composition of the pills. Sir Benjamin Brodie's pills were reputed to be pil. rhei co. P.L. (made with oil. carui).

194/43. *Wholesale*.—A cheap adhesive gum may be made from dextrine (or gum substitute). To each pint of water add ½ oz. of glycer. boracis as a preservative.

196/54. *Kino*.—We have not examined the extinguisher. You will find formulæ for solutions in back numbers (July 30).

44/36. *A Birmingham Chemist*.—**Cyclostyle Ink**.—A substitute for this may be made by mixing vaseline with fine lamp-black until a stiff paste is formed; then bring down to the required consistence with a mixture of benzine and turpentine in equal parts.

196/72. *J. Særed*.—We do not have a working formula for euonymin and pepsin liquor.

197/73. *H. Knott*.—**Hop Tonic Bitters** (in packet).—Dandelion root, gentian root, and liquorice root, of each ½ oz.; hops and buchu leaves, of each ¼ oz.; podophyllum root and bicarbonate of soda, of each 5j. Mix. Sufficient for a pint of bitters. Podophyllum is mandrake.

191/59. *An Old Subscriber*.—**Solution of Saccharin** (10 per cent.).—This may easily be made by shaking 1 drachm of saccharin with 8 drachms of water, and adding powdered carbonate of soda to neutralise; then water to 10 drachms. See letter by Mr. Martindale in this issue.

195/23. *P. P. P.*—**Syrup of Buckthorn**.—The following is a "wholesale" method:—Buckthorn juice, 3 gallons; bruised pimento and ginger, of each ½ lb. Simmer for fifteen minutes, strain, and make a syrup with 44 lbs. of sugar.

191/60. *T. & T. (Leicester)*.—In the American Customs tariff baking-powder is not specifically mentioned. It would, therefore, probably be subject to the same duty as the highest-taxed of its ingredients, i.e., tartaric acid, which pays 10c. per lb. The duty on soda bicarbonate is 1½c. per lb., that on rice-flour also 1½c. per lb.

Goodwill.

31/198. *P. V.* asks:—"How is the goodwill of a chemist's business usually valued? What would be the value of goodwill of a mixed country business, with oil and paint, returns 1,000l., net profits about 235l., in country town?"

[In old times, when customers were more to be trusted, it was said that the goodwill of a business was worth two or three years' profits. We doubt whether, as a rule, one year's profits can be obtained now generally as goodwill for small businesses. When a business is big enough to convert it into a limited company, ten years' profits are the usual thing with the promoters. We shall be glad to hear experience on this point.]

197/4. *Mac*.—We find the following formula an excellent one for the production of Tincture of Myrrh and Borax. The taste is much pleasanter than the ordinary preparation and the perfume is better.

Tincture of myrrh	..	..	..	3iss.
Glycerine of borax	..	..	..	3iij.
Ess. bouquet	..	..	..	3j.
Saccharin	..	..	..	gr. ij.

Mix.

Books.

195/44. *Baron*.—**Veterinary Materia Medica**.—Finlay Dun's "Veterinary Medicines: their Actions and Uses" (David Douglas, 14s.) is the book you should have.

194/17. *Arbeitsam*.—**Gas Analysis**.—Wanklyn's "Manual for Gas Engineers" (Scientific Publishing Company, 5s) is a useful and popular little work; but you will find Bunsen and Roscoe's "Gasometry" more suited to your purpose. See also Winkler's "Gas Analysis" and the article on the subject in Watt's Dictionary.

A. Laitram.—Claitor's "Cattle Doctor" (Warne, 21s.) and Law's "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser" (12s.) are useful works. Both Warner and Ward, Locke & Co. publish popular 1s. works which give good advice.—194/38. *J. J.*—The latter part of this reply is applicable to your case.